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1773 Virginia Halfpenny. Newman 3-E, W-1455. No Period After GEORGIVS, 7 Harp Strings. MS-66 BN (PCGS Secure). CAC.



(1792) Washington Born Virginia Copper. Legend Reverse. Baker-60, Musante GW-33, W-10730. Rarity-6. Copper. MS-66+ BN (PCGS). Secure Holder. CAC. Ex Newcomer-Green-Picker. Likely Finest Known.



Undated (1795) Liberty and Security Penny. Musante GW-45, Baker-30, W-11050. Copper. Lettered Edge. MS-66 BN (PCGS). CAC.



1792 Cent. Silver Center. Judd-1, Pollock-1. Rarity-6+. Copper with Silver Plug. Reeded Edge. MS-61 BN (PCGS). CAC. Ex Morris-Sloss-Terranova. Among the Finest Known.



1794 Flowing Hair Half Dollar. O-105, T-3. Rarity-5. AU-58+ (PCGS). Secure Holder. The Finest Known.



1797 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. BB-72, B-2. Rarity-4. Stars 9x7, Small Letters. MS-64 (PCGS). Secure Holder. Ex Newman. The Finest Known



1876 United States Diplomatic Medal. Bronze. 68 mm. Julian CM-15. SP-64BN (PCGS).



1776 Washington Before Boston Medal. Bronze. 69 mm. U.S. Mint Restrike. Musante GW-09-US1, Baker-49. SP-64BN (PCGS).



"1779" (1789) DeFleury at Stony Point Obverse Cliche. Tin, uniface, backed with paper. As Betts-566. MS-62 (PCGS). Discovered in France in 2013.

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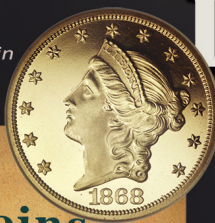
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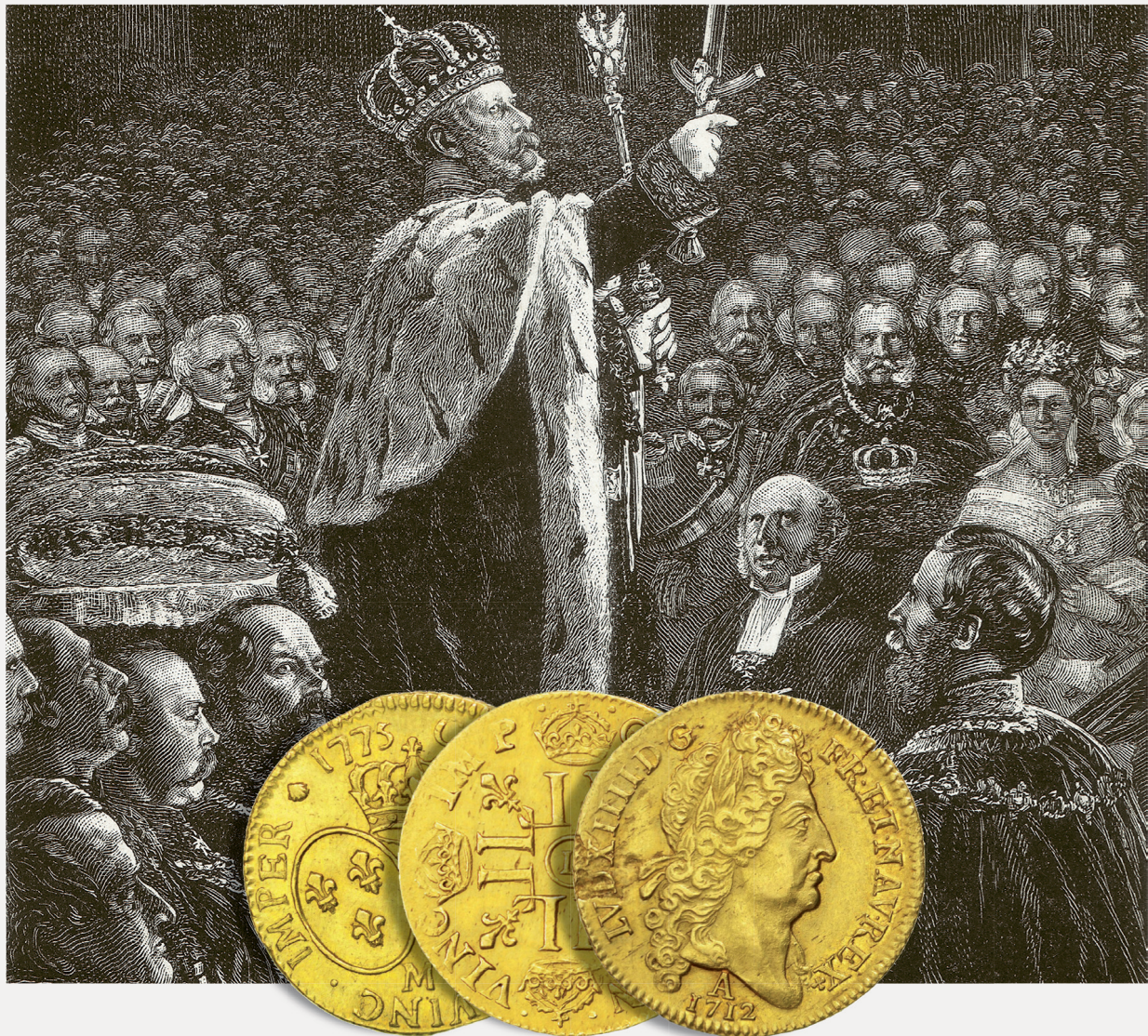
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36



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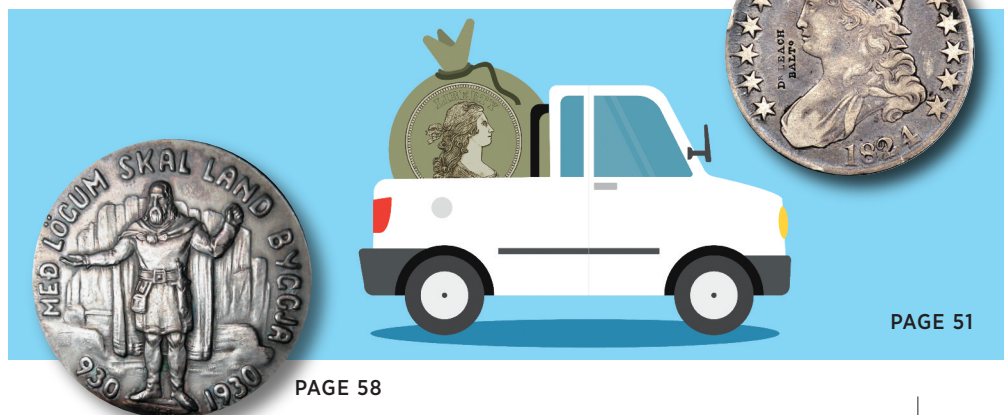
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The Identity of Pratt's Indian

Evidence suggests that Bela Lyon Pratt based the figure on his early-20th-century gold coins on a prominent Sioux chief.

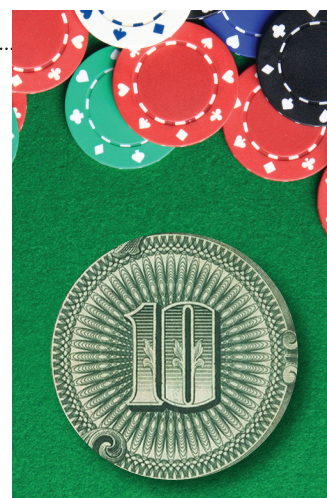
ALLAN SCHEIN

PAGE 47



PAGE 58

PAGE 51



PAGE 63

FEATURES

47

COUNTERSTAMPED COINS

CRAIG BLACKSTONE

51

CRIME & NUMISMATICS

COL. STEVEN K. ELLSWORTH (RET.)

58

WORLD COINAGE

STEVEN BIEDA

63

PAPER MONEY

DAVID SCHWAGER

Tales of Trusses & Teeth

A dentist and a manufacturer of medical instruments counterstamped coins in 19th-century Baltimore.

Driving Miss Liberty

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Iceland's 1930 Althing Millennium Coinage

The northern European island nation produced a striking three-piece commemorative set to recognize the founding of its parliament.

Where Have All the "Poker Chips" Gone?

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PAGE 79



DEPARTMENTS

- 11 FROM YOUR PRESIDENT**
The future of money.
GARY ADKINS
- 13 EDITOR'S DESK**
Memorials in metal.
BARBARA J. GREGORY
- 15 LETTERS**
Kern's coins, Bowers' bounty,
August issue.
- 16 CONTRIBUTORS**
- 19 USA COIN ALBUM**
Long live Morgan dollars.
DAVID W. LANGE



A kick out of colonial paper. PAGE 77

- 69 ANCIENTS**
Biblical coins.
GRANT SHOBAR
- 73 TOKENS & MEDALS**
Raise the roof.
DAVID SCHENKMAN
- 77 PAPER MONEY**
Overthrowing British rule.
JEFF SULLIVAN
- 79 EARLY AMERICAN MONEY**
Vermont coppers.
RAY WILLIAMS
- 83 MODERN WORLD COINS**
Mint faux pas.
LOUIS GOLINO
- 85 ANA NEWS**
AINA's Shekel Prize, Potosí
postcard, Virginia seminar,
statement of ownership.

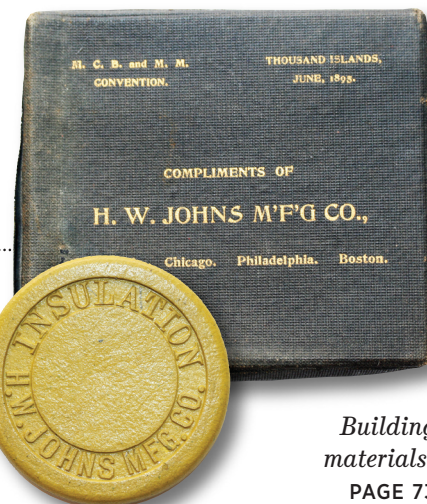


Kiss of death. PAGE 69

- 21 AMERICAN CLASSICS**
Think outside the box.
AL DOYLE
- 23 AUCTIONS**
Bidding on location.
ANDY SMITH
- 25 NEWS & NOTES**
WWI commem, Cuban
numismatics, George Rogers
Clark quarter.
- 34 PAST TENSE**
1986 silver American Eagle.
ROD GILLIS



Armchair travel.
PAGE 91



Building
materials.
PAGE 73

- 91 MONEY MUSEUM**
Online offerings.
DOUGLAS MUDD
- 93 BOOKMARKS**
Mexican pillars, 1793 cent,
northern gold.
CYNTHIA WOOD-DAVIES



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The American Numismatic Association (ANA), a nonprofit, educational organization, was founded in 1891 and claims 25,000 members in the United States and throughout the world. The Association's official magazine, *The Numismatist*, was first published in 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath. Chartered for 50 years by an Act of Congress in 1912 and renewed in perpetuity by an Act of Congress on April 10, 1962, the ANA is a mutual organization for the benefit of its members. It does not discriminate against applicants or employees on the basis of age, race, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national origin, disability or any other status protected by state or local law.

DEPARTMENTS

94 MEMBERSHIP

95 CALENDAR

101 COLLECTOR'S EDGE

Essential reference.
DAVID W. LANGE

102 CLASSIFIED ADS

103 NUMISMATIST PROFILE

Gerry Fortin:
Ahead of the curve.
CALEB NOEL

104 COUNTERFEIT DETECTION

1916 half dollar.

107 COINS & COLLECTORS

Wild-and-woolly banking.
Q. DAVID BOWERS

109 GETTING STARTED

Mintmark milestones.
MITCH SANDERS

111 NUMISMATIC CHRONICLES

Folsom Prison blues.
NANCY OLIVER
& RICHARD KELLY

115 COLLECTOR'S PRICE GUIDE

Silver 3 cents, half dimes, dimes,
20 cents, quarters.

125 QUIZ QUARTERS

Early America.
MYLES MELLOR

127 ADVERTISER INDEX

128 HUMOR

County fare.
JERRY CESTKOWSKI

*Hobby
must-have.*
PAGE 101



Philly ID.
PAGE 109



No.	3847
Name	Harry L. Coyne
County	Los Angeles
Crime	Telony
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Received	June 17 - 96
Discharged	Jan 17 - 1900
Remarks:	

Conned by Coyne.
PAGE 111



*Lithological
splendor.*
PAGE 128



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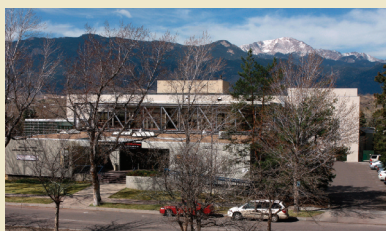
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THE FUTURE OF MONEY

What is crucial to the survival of coinage
and the hobby in this modern age?



On October 17, I had the distinct honor and privilege of speaking at the United States Mint's 2017 forum in Washington, D.C., the theme of which was "Numismatics—The Road Ahead." My chosen topic was "The Future of Money," which I am sure the U.S. Mint has explored at great length. Personally, I believe that coin collecting and manufacturing are at a crossroads, and in the next few years we might well experience a tremendous change that could impact our lives and livelihoods.

What lies ahead for the U.S. Mint, its suppliers and distributors, and its customers? The same questions easily apply to the American Numismatic Association! The world is changing in ways we could not have imagined. Technology is developing so fast that this week's advances are next week's history. The ANA has its technological challenges, plus an aging demographic and evolving tastes and interests. What is crucial to our survival in this modern age?



Education is the key to creating a coinage renaissance and a future for our collecting community and industry. In many ways, money is an afterthought in today's world. Coinage and paper currency play a minor role in daily transactions. Even credit cards have given way to software that lets you transfer funds immediately. Most people carry little or no cash because they don't need to!

You might ask then, if money is headed toward obsolescence, why should we be concerned with educating people about its history, its evolution and its place in the age of technology? The elimination of the cent has been discussed for many years, but that possibility has become essentially moot in the fast-paced world of finance. Indeed, the future of all forms of money is in jeopardy. Are these numismatic relics worth saving? I am sure that our members would respond emphatically, "Yes!"

Today, silver and gold coinage remains strong as a tangible asset in many retirement accounts and investment portfolios. Likewise, its historical significance cannot be overstated. In this age of fiat money, specimens with true intrinsic value would encourage a rebirth in coinage. I fear that without some sense of perceived value, our coins and paper currency will not be sustainable.

The mandate of the American Numismatic Association is education. We are determined to preserve and present the history of money in all its forms. With your help, we can instill in young people an appreciation of currency and its importance in a strong and robust monetary system.

“

Education is the key to creating a coinage renaissance and a future for our collecting community and industry.

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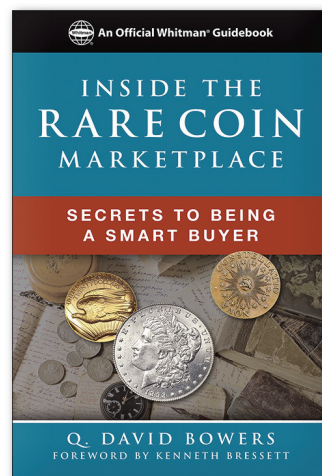
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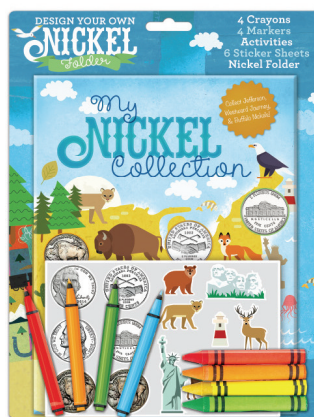
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MEMORIALS IN METAL

Don't forget the coins and medals that were silent witnesses to history.

As readers are well aware, coins, tokens and medals are mini-chroniclers of bygone eras. Every piece tells a story through its design, composition, date and mintmark. But, have you ever thought about how they relate to your family's history? The date on a Morgan dollar in your collection represents the year your grandmother was born, and that medal in the box of buttons in the catchall drawer was presented to your father when he retired after 40 years with the same company.

Several weeks ago, my husband's cousin Susan visited from Delaware. Her mission was to spend a few days with her feisty aunt (my mother-in-law), who celebrated her 95th birthday in June. The family archivist, Susan scours city directories, newspapers, military records and ancestry websites in search of personal stories and connections.

She spent hours with her aunt, sorting through boxes of pictures and memorabilia and taking notes and photographs.

What impressed her most was her aunt's service in the U.S. Navy during World War II. "Aunt Madeleine feels that the photos of her in uniform and the pins she wore on her jacket have little meaning, but they do," says Susan. "She was a hero."

To ensure her aunt's contributions will not be forgotten, Susan urged us to preserve and display these artifacts. With Veterans Day approaching, we accepted the challenge. And, to mark important milestones in her

service, we plan to include one or two carefully selected coins with corresponding dates. What better way to establish a sense of time and place?

Articles in this issue likewise rely on coins to set the stage. Allan Schein's cover story, "The Identity of Pratt's Indian" (p. 36), explores the design of the Indian Head half and quarter eagles of 1908-29 and the times that influenced their creation. A counterstamped large cent and half dollar introduce readers to two businessmen in 19th-century Baltimore in Craig Blackstone's "Tales of Trusses and Teeth" (p. 47).

In "Where Have All the 'Poker Chips' Gone?" (p. 63), David Schwager considers the Series 1923 \$10 Legal Tender notes and how the circular designs behind the denomination on the back resemble gaming tokens. Steven Bieda's article, "Iceland's 1930 Althing Millennium Coinage" (p. 58), describes three commemoratives that celebrate the world's oldest parliamentary system of government. Finally, Steve Ellsworth explains how to keep your numismatic treasures safe as you travel with them to coin meetings and shows in "Driving Miss Liberty" (p. 51).

As you recall family history and loved ones, don't forget the coins and medals that were there as silent witnesses.

“

Every piece tells a story through its design, composition, date and mintmark.

”



PHOTO: BRAD ARMSTRONG

Barbara



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Kern's coins...Bowers' bounty...August issue.

Kern Correction

A coin in Andy Smith's "Auctions" column in the September 2017 issue ("Can't Help Lovin' Dat Coin," p. 23) was misidentified.



The issue described as "perfect brilliant proof gem with wire edge. Only 600 minted in all" in Mehl's catalog was the 1878 20-cent piece previously owned by Jerome Kern, not the 1876-CC 20-cent rarity. The editorial staff accepts responsibility for this error and apologizes to the author and readers.

Editor

Debt of Gratitude

I want to extend a "thank you" to author Q. David Bowers for all the articles, books and general knowledge he has passed on to numismatists like myself. I personally love the concept of buying the coin and not the coin holder. Also, it was a revelation to learn that a grade of Mint State (MS)-69 or -70 is the rule, not the exception, for modern proof coins. And finally, his advice to invest in books and education ensures that the hobby does not fly by night.

Bowers' writings have saved me

a lot of money and helped me determine the direction of my collection. Today, my holdings might be small, but the feeling I get when I show them off is huge. The fact that I have made slow and wise decisions on just the right coins is a testament to the education I have received from reading Bowers' articles and books.

John A. Davis, ANA 3186400

“

Bowers' writings have saved me a lot of money and helped me determine the direction of my collection.

”

Next Best Thing

The August issue was a great one! I had wanted to say something sooner, but was interrupted by



Hurricane Irma. Thank goodness the storm was not as bad as some forecasted.

I especially loved David McCarthy's arti-

cle about the Nova Constellatio 500 quint (p. 47). The first thought that came to my mind was wouldn't it be nice to hold one and feel the history in your hand. Then it hit me that I have a few pre-1973 copies. They are affordable and don't need to be put away in a home safe or safe-deposit box. They are well made, and I can enjoy them any time I want!

James Biancarosa, ANA 1167130

Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the ANA or the editorial staff. *The Numismatist* reserves the right to edit comments for length and clarity.

➤ Direct letters to *The Numismatist*, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279 or magazine@money.org.



Contributors

Allan Schein was raised in New York City. His father owned a coin-operated washing-machine route, and Schein's first job was picking out subway tokens and other non-circulating issues from deposits. He devoted himself to numismatics full-time later in life and has achieved a moderate level of success as an author, collector and dealer. *The Gold Indians of Bela Lyon Pratt* is his most recently published numis-



SCHEIN

matic work. Schein also is a martial-arts master.

Dr. Craig Blackstone is a neurologist and senior investigator at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, U.S. National Institutes of Health. He has a special interest in the intersection of numismatics and medicine, particularly in relation to countermarked coins.

An auditor for an insurance company, California resident **David Schwager** resumed collecting when high gold prices motivated him to sell a Krugerrand he inherited. His hobby interests quickly grew to encompass modern U.S. coins, sample



SCHWAGER



BIEDA

slabs and French currency. Schwager writes "The Modern World" column for *COINage* magazine.

Col. Steven Ellsworth (Ret.) is a decorated U.S. Army officer with more than 32 years of service, including assignments in the Army's elite Special Forces (Green Berets). He has received

specialized training in anti-terrorist, physical intelligence and personal protective security. He currently is a full-time coin dealer and collector, and serves on the ANA's Board of Governors.

Steven Bieda is a member of the Michigan State Senate, where he serves as assistant minority leader. Previously, he worked as a senior policy analyst for the Michigan House of Representatives. Bieda is an accomplished artist and medallist designer; his works include the reverse of the 1992 Olympic commemorative half dollar. He also helped develop the 2004 Michigan State quarter. ■

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our picks from the ANA website

2017 Howland Wood Memorial Award

Robert Rhue received the Howland Wood Memorial Award for Best-of-Show Exhibit for his display "The Colored Seal Notes of Colonial Georgia" at the 2017 World's Fair of Money® in Denver. Take a closer look at Bob's interactive exhibit and discover why he earned top honors.

money.org/howlandwood2017

Major Case on Chinese and Cypriot Coins Should be Heard

The Ancient Coin Collectors Guild recently filed a brief in the ongoing forfeiture action concerning two lots of relatively low-value Cypriot and Chinese coins that the Guild imported. The Guild has argued that "the district court could not assume away important elements of the government's case merely because the coins were of types subject to import restrictions." Learn how this could impact the wider art and numismatic trade.

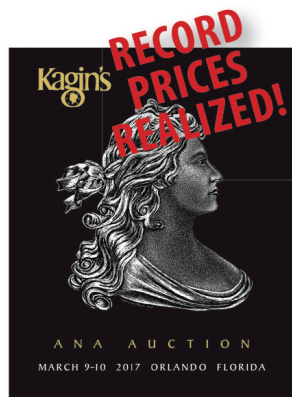
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World War I Medals of Paul Manship

The Edward C. Rochette Money Museum's World War I exhibit "Trenches to Treaties: World War I in Remembrance" features four medals from the ANA's collection created by Paul Howard Manship (1885-1966). Perhaps the most influential American sculptor of the 1920s and '30s, he was best known for his influence on the Art Deco movement and presenting mythological themes in a classical style. Explore the medals and see why this collection is truly one-of-a-kind.

money.org/trenches-to-treaties-exhibit

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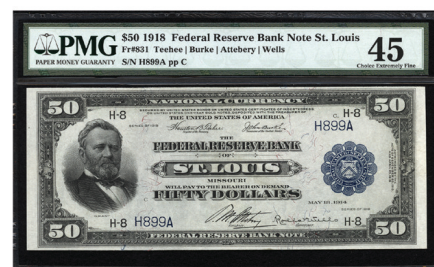
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WHY NO BARBER SILVER DOLLAR?

The new coins of 1892 broke a century-long tradition.

Since the commencement of silver coinage in 1794, the United States Mint had maintained uniform designs for all denominations from half dime through dollar. While the two smallest pieces did not always include an eagle on their reverses, the obverse of each fractional piece mimicked that of the silver dollar, though it sometimes took two or three years to implement fully. (The 3-cent coin adopted in 1851 was the sole exception, carrying a distinctive design to denote its debased metallic content of just .750-fine silver.) A rupture occurred in this uniform series with the debut of the Morgan dollar in 1878, and it was reinforced 14 years later when the three fractional silver coins were given an entirely different design. There's more to this story than meets the eye, and it's worth exploring further.

U.S. Mint Director Henry R.

Linderman was not impressed with the artistry of Chief Engraver William Barber. When it was determined in 1876 that fractional silver coins were due for a makeover, the Seated Liberty figure then being some 40 years old, Linderman wrote to his counterpart at Britain's Royal Mint, Deputy Master Sir Charles W. Fremantle, seeking a new artist more imaginative than

Barber. (The greatly increased mintages of silver coins that had begun the previous year provided Linderman the excuse that this move was simply to assist with the mint's workload.) Recommended was George T. Morgan, who was offered and accepted a commission as assistant engraver under Barber.

In 1877 Morgan prepared a series of splendid pattern coins, primarily of the half-dollar denomination, as it would be the largest to bear his standardized design. The plan to adopt a new, uniform coinage of dimes, quarters and halves, however, was abruptly discarded with the passage of the Bland-Allison Act early in 1878. It mandated a massive minting



▲ **NOT THE BEST OF FRIENDS**, Charles Barber (left) and George Morgan worked together at the Philadelphia Mint for nearly 40 years.

of standard silver dollars, an issue last struck five years earlier and thought to have been retired once and for all. The huge demand for dollar dies prompted Linderman to adopt the best of Morgan's models for this denomination, and the planned redesign of fractional silver coins was put on hold indefinitely.

Linderman's successors were not as impressed with the Morgan dollar as he had been, and when a new law was passed on September 26, 1890, Congress seized the opportunity to retire that imagery. This legislation authorized the mint director, with the approval of the Treasury secretary, to revise any coin design that had been in use for 25 years or more. Interestingly, a clause was added, reading that "nothing in this section shall prevent the adoption of new designs or models for devices or emblems already authorized for the standard



◀ **THE 1892-S BARBER HALF DOLLAR** (top) and the 1892(P) Morgan dollar, although struck the same year, bear completely different designs.

Actual Size: 30.6mm (half dollar) & 38.1mm

silver dollar and the five-cent nickel piece as soon as practicable after the passage of this act." These two coins had not reached their minimum statutory lifespan in 1890, yet so disliked were Morgan's dollar and Charles Barber's nickel that the legal restriction on redesign specifically exempted them.

The very next year, Mint Director Edward O. Leech announced a public competition seeking new designs for the three fractional silver denominations. Why was the unpopular dollar excluded from this program? The likely answer is found in another law dated July 14, 1890. Mandatory purchases of silver bullion for coining into dollars were set to end after July 1, 1891, with the only coinage thereafter being struck from bullion already acquired before that date or whatever was required

to redeem the Treasury Notes issued under that law. With the end of silver dollar production looming, it must have seemed pointless to adopt a new design for a dying denomination. This thinking would prove to be in error, as events later revealed.

It turned out that the submissions of would-be artists from among the

◀ **THIS COMPOSITE** of an 1892-S Barber half dollar reverse and an 1892(P) Morgan silver dollar legend shows how a Barber dollar might have appeared. Actual Size: 38.1mm



general public were of no value whatsoever, and Leech simply instructed Chief Engraver Charles Barber (William's son) to create the models for the dime, quarter and half. The September 26, 1890, law had provided for temporarily hiring outside artists of proven merit in the creation of coin designs, but Leech evidently elected to avoid agitating Mr. Barber, who was

quite protective of his role. This became evident in 1892, when Barber argued with Augustus Saint-Gaudens over the design for an official medal for the World's Columbian Exposition. It would not be the last instance of such rivalry between Barber and outside sculptors. (The clashes of 1907-16 make for some juicy reading.)

Barber's silver coins debuted at the beginning of 1892, breaking forever the tradition of matching designs for all silver issues. While the dime through half dollar bore identical busts of Liberty, Morgan's dollar soldiered on without change. The termination of silver dollar coinage did not come for another dozen years, as so much bullion had already been purchased under the 1878 and 1890 laws that it took until 1904 to finally exhaust the supply! Numismatists were deprived of a Barber silver dollar, which would have been quite impressive alongside its smaller siblings.

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GREAT DATES ON A BUDGET

By thinking outside the box, collectors can acquire desirable coins without breaking the bank.

Experienced collectors want coins that stand out from the crowd, such as colorfully toned pieces or odd and unusual specimens, which can appear at every point on the price spectrum. In U.S. numismatics, such a quest usually involves better dates.

Some hobbyists wrongly assume they can't acquire scarcer items on a middle-class budget. This fallacy is related to a certain "don't think outside the box" tradition that permeates the American coin-collecting scene. If you are locked into pursuing complete date-and-mintmark sets of various series, chances are ex-

interesting single coins.

The definition of "better date" is broadened here—and for good reason. Dozens of hard-to-find old U.S. coins often fly under the radar. These pieces tend to be in series that attract few specialists who strive to form complete sets. That reduces the demand—and retail price—for desirable coins that are not easy to find. Here are some of the plentiful better dates that

are moderately priced.

Would you like to own a 19th-century U.S. coin with a mintage of just 36,501? The 1888 nickel 3 cents commands \$100 to \$150 in Extremely Fine (EF) or About Uncirculated. If that's too much for your budget, consider the 1875 3 cents (mintage 228,000) at around \$50 in EF.

The low mintage of 264,000 for the 1916-D Mercury dime is engraved in the minds of countless numismatists. How about a much older 10-cent piece that was struck in smaller numbers than the fabled and expensive key from the early 20th century? Very few collectors can recite from memory the 245,000 mintage of the 1847 Seated Liberty dime, though they might recall that the date sometimes sits high against the base of Liberty. One such piece, certified as Fine-15 by a major

third-party grading service, recently sold for only \$55.50 on eBay.

“

Ditch the date sets and look for interesting single coins.

”

The 1932-D and 1932-S Washington quarters are frequently sought because of their respective mintages of 436,800 and 408,000. Many Seated Liberty quarters of the 1840s and a few issues from later years have comparable or lower mintages than the Depression-era Washingtons, yet they sell for modest prices. Keep in mind

that many pre-1853 U.S. silver coins were melted down when the flood of gold from California made that practice profitable for a short time, and that heightens the scarcity of older items.

Does owning one or more 180- to 200-year-old U.S. coins seem like an impossible dream? Check current prices for Bust half dollars in Fine or better. The price of getting into this classic series is certainly reasonable. If better dates are your goal, a number of Barber half dollars that sport mintages of less than a million can be obtained without financial hardship. The challenge here will be finding problem-free specimens in Fine or better, as the vast majority of Barber halves circulated until they were heavily worn.

Don't overlook scarcer, old coins because of spending limitations or outdated collecting methods. Creativity and diligent searching will yield some genuine values from the past.

doyle@money.org

OPTIONS AWAIT

collectors willing to “think outside the box” by focusing less on completing sets and more on individual better-date coins, like this 1888 nickel 3-cent piece.

Actual Size: 17.9mm



cellent that you will never reach your goal—or even come close to completing a set.

This is especially true for those who pursue the most popular series. The cost of acquiring full sets with sought-after keys can be staggering. Good intentions won't make up for a lack of funds when it comes to buying a 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent or an 1893-S Morgan dollar.

So, what can a cash-strapped numismatist do? He or she can ditch the date sets and look for

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BETTER BIDDING

Participate in a live auction to take advantage of the fun, fellowship and additional opportunities.

Last month, I discussed some of the advantages of attending an auction, looking specifically at the aesthetic and physical aspects. My study was by no means exhaustive, and in this column, I will further examine the benefits awaiting those who participate in a sale on location by revisiting Scotsman Auction Company's Midwest Summer Sale held on July 21, 2017.

Scotsman's sale comprised 1,096 lots of coins and paper currency. The auction began at 6 p.m. and ended at approximately 11:30 p.m., with a couple of breaks for food and refreshment. The bidding floor was open earlier in the evening to give aspiring bidders an opportunity to find seats and socialize.

While many had attended the Missouri Numismatic Society convention held in conjunction with the sale, some had traveled in hopes of purchasing specific lots. I sat next to a man who had driven two hours from Jefferson City, Missouri, to purchase a particular Indian Head cent that had eluded his grasp at other auctions. He was successful in his quest.

Camaraderie is an overlooked aspect of today's auctions that would have been taken for granted



LOT 1059, a 1935-S Washington quarter and a 1943 Walking Liberty half, sold for \$180 to a floor bidder at Scotsman's sale.

Actual Size: 24.3mm & 30.6mm

in the past. Not only does live participation enable collectors and dealers to network, but it also encourages interaction among like-minded people of all ages and specialties. Some collectors at the Scotsman sale were interested in paper currency, while others focused on coins or other items. Dialogue between auction staff and buyers also made for a lively evening.

Those present were given bidding opportunities that were not offered to mail or Internet participants. On multiple occasions, attendees could bid against the highest recorded offer on particular lots. If someone in the room upped the ante and there was no further action, they were declared the winner of the lot. At the discretion of the auctioneer, this could result in a rather rapid conclusion, and only those pres-

ent could avail themselves of this advantage.

One example of a lot that sold in this manner was a modest two-coin set—a 1935-S Washington quarter graded Mint State (MS)-63 by Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and a 1943 Walking Liberty half dollar certified MS-64 by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC). Scotsman's description of Lot 1059 suggested that both pieces might be undergraded. When bidding commenced, the book bid (representing a bidder who was not present) was \$170 (\$195.50 with 15-percent buyer's premium). A quick live bid of \$180 (\$207 with premium) was offered. Seeing no further competition, the auctioneer hammered the two-coin lot at the latter price.

The Internet and other means of remote participation have undoubtedly made the auction world more accessible, but intan-

gible benefits beyond buying and selling are only available in person. The ability to connect with fellow collectors and have access to additional bidding opportunities are some of the perks. Attend a live sale to discover the many possibilities and the thrill of being part of the action.

smith@money.org

“
Dialogue between the auction staff and buyers made for a lively evening.”

”

▶ ALSO SOLD in Scotsman's July 2017 sale:

Lot 707: Seven 1934 dimes, NGC MS-66.

Apricot-gold toning over two pieces. Remaining five display white, non-toned properties and sharpness throughout, \$1,800.

Lot 828: Nine 1941-D quarters, NGC MS-67.

Most display faint touch of yellowish color, although a couple could be called fully brilliant white, \$3,400.

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News & Notes

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FOCUS ON EDUCATION

Teaching Tools

An ANA-member dealer donates coins and other numismatic items.

Elliott Elementary School in Holt, Michigan, won Liberty Coin Service's (LCS) second annual "Coins for Education" contest after more of its students picked out free foreign coins from the company's treasure chest over the summer months than children from other schools did. LCS CEO and owner Tom Coulson, an ANA life member, says, "Money can help teach math, history, art, geography, economics, world culture, chemistry and other subjects, which is why we support schools in their mission." In addition to offering educational presentations on numismatics to students at Elliott Elementary School, the Lansing-based company also provides lesson plans that incorporate coins and paper currency, resources for research, reference catalogs and 20 pounds of foreign coins (about 3,000 pieces) for classroom use. Visit libertycoinservice.com for more information.



PHOTO: DMYTRO SYNELNYCHENKO

EARLY BIRDS

C-NOTES SPOTTED

Series 2013 \$100 bills have been spotted in circulation.

Coin World reports that the first of the Series 2013 \$100 notes have appeared in circulation and the marketplace earlier than the 2018 release date given by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. According to the publication, collector Ira Zuckerman bought a Series 2013 \$100 in September from APD Currency (apdcurrency.com) based in Pittstown, New Jersey. The company purchased the note from an employee at a Chase Bank in Manhattan and listed it on its website for \$250. It was the only 2013 note mixed in with a consecutive run of Series 2009 \$100 bills. Per Federal Reserve policy, notes are released as needed by individual banks, and the 2013 bills were not to have been delivered to commercial banks until all supplies of the Series 2009 and 2009A notes were exhausted.

COMMEMORATIVES

Long Time Coming

U.S. Mint unveils World War I design.

➤ On October 9, the United States Mint released the design for the 2018 World War I Centennial commemorative dollar. The coin was the brainchild of ANA Education Director Rod Gillis. "In 2010 I was reviewing U.S. Mint commemoratives and realized there wasn't one honoring the veterans of the First World War," he says. With the support of Congressmen Doug Lamborn (R-Colorado) and Emanuel Cleaver (D-Missouri), Public Law 113-212, which authorizes the mintage of 350,000 silver WWI dollars, passed the U.S. Congress in 2015. President Barack Obama signed it into law later that year.

The obverse depicts a profile of a soldier gripping a rifle, while the reverse shows poppies (a symbol often associated with the conflict) and barbed wire. Retired mint Sculptor-Engraver Don Everhart executed both sides. A portion of the sale of each coin (\$10) will benefit the World War I Centennial Commission.





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WORLD-RENOWNED INVENTOR

Man of Science

Commemorative 50-pence coins mark the 375th anniversary of Isaac Newton's birth.

➤ A man ahead of his time, Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727) revolutionized mathematics, astronomy and physics. The inventor of calculus, he was committed to discovering exacting data. This led to our increased understanding of objects as tiny as electrons and as vast as galaxies, and inspired numerous generations of intellectuals.

In 1696, at age 53, Newton was appointed warden of Britain's Royal Mint, a position he held for nearly three decades. His procliv-



ity for innovation led him to write "The Valuation of the Guinea," a 1717 report that called for the establishment of the coin's value at 21 shillings. This concept paved the way for the introduction of the gold standard a century later.

Coins and science come together in the Royal Mint's new 27.3mm, 50-pence commemoratives, struck in recognition of 375 years since Newton's birth. (The mint based the anniversary on the defunct Julian calendar, which puts his birthday on December 25, 1642.) Designer Aaron West of the mint crafted the motif. Rather than display a portrait of Newton, West chose to illustrate elements of Newtonian theories from the scholar's groundbreaking *Principia Mathematica*.

ON THE BLOCK

Notes from the Mediterranean

Heritage Auctions sells the finest-known collection of Cypriot paper currency.

➤ Until the 20th century, Cyprus, an island nation located in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, received much of its circulating currency in the form of coins from the British Empire, Turkey and other nearby countries. During World War I, however, metal was needed for military supplies, and emergency paper notes were subsequently issued.

For more than 40 years, Dubai-based architect Ibrahim Salem assembled the finest holding of Cypriot paper currency. These colorful and eclectic notes reflect the nation's vast political changes over the last 100 years. Heritage Auctions in Dallas, Texas, sold Salem's collection on September 8 during the Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo in California. The sale, which included notes issued under British authority and those from the Republic of Cyprus, realized \$1,524,476. For a complete list of auction results, visit ha.com.

▼ Standouts from the sale of the Ibrahim Salem Collection of Cypriot paper money include (from top) a 1960 £5 note that brought \$18,000; a 1914 £1 that hammered for \$15,600; and a 1964 500 mils that realized \$9,000.

Not Actual Size



FRAUD

Illegal Scheme

A former state representative is imprisoned for defrauding investors out of millions.

➤ Larry Bates, who served in the Tennessee state legislature from 1971 to 1976, recently was sentenced to more than 20 years in federal prison for leading a multimillion-dollar Ponzi scheme. The former lawmaker advertised on Christian broadcast programs, urging viewers to invest in precious metals to protect themselves from looming religious, political and economic collapse.



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/POWEROFFOREVER

As reported in *The Denver Post*, customers gave more than \$87 million to Bates' financial company, First American Monetary Consultants, for the purpose of buying gold and silver coins for their portfolios. Instead of filling customers' orders, however, Bates and his family members spent a portion of the payments on a 10,000-square-foot house, commodities trading and other personal expenditures.

"The defendants defrauded unsuspecting victims of more than \$18 million by promising to purchase gold and silver coins on their behalf," says U.S. Attorney Edward L. Stanton III. "Unfortunately, hundreds of these victims never received the coins they purchased. Instead, their money was used by the defendants to fund lofty salaries and exorbitant lifestyles."

A large number of Bates' customers were elderly Americans who spent their life savings and received little or nothing in return. U.S. District Judge Sheryl Lipman ordered Bates to repay more than \$21 million to victims, adding that his "use of religion to gain trust is appalling." Bates' relatives who were involved in the scam currently await their own sentencing.

MEDALLIC ART

Turkey Day

A vintage Society of Medalists issue captures the abundance of the season.

➤ America's tradition of serving turkey at Thanksgiving dates to the mid-1800s. In fact, the popularity of the big bird at the big meal was evident well before President Abraham Lincoln nationalized the observance in 1863. Alexander Hamilton is reported to have stated that "[no] citizen of the United States should refrain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day." Another Founding Father, Benjamin Franklin, was a fan of the wild creature and preferred it over the bald eagle as a symbol of America's strength and freedom.

Although the turkey has never appeared on a circulating United States coin, it did occupy the obverse of a medal beautifully crafted by Albert Laessle in 1934 for the Society of Medalists. Born in 1877 in Philadelphia, Laessle studied at the Spring Garden Institute, the Drexel Institute and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and spent three years sculpting in Paris. Not far from his Philadelphia studio was the city's zoo, which provided a great variety of models for his compositions featuring animals. (Standing outside the Bird House is Laessle's bronze sculpture *Penguins*, created in 1917.)

The Society of Medalists produced 128 pieces of handheld sculpture during its 66 years of operation (1928-95).

According to David T. Alexander in *American Art Medals, 1909-1995*, the 123 sculptors who contributed to the series represented nearly every major American medalist of the time.



Actual Size: 73mm

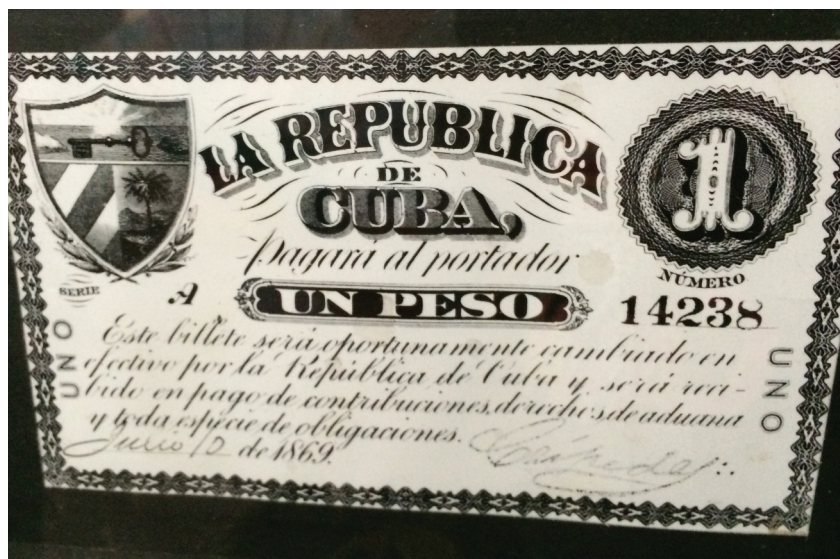
PHOTOS: GETTY IMAGES/SURSOZLU (WHEAT) & ANA MUSEUM/ROBERT B. KELLEY

OPENING DOORS IN CUBA

Thirsty for Numismatic Knowledge

Enthusiastic collectors seek hobby gratification in the “Pearl of the Antilles.”

➤ Recently, my wife, Candace, and I traveled to Cuba, a trip we never would have thought possible. Thanks to Richard Schemitsch, secretary of the American-based Cuban Numismatic Association, we were able to meet with Sergio Garcia, director of Havana’s Museo Numismático de Cuba (“Numismatic Museum of Cuba”), and his assistant director, Inés Morales. Amazingly, in this economically challenged country



▲ A museum display features a 19th-century 1-peso note.

of some 5-million people, there is a robust hobby community of more than 900 collectors. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of them, including the area’s only professional numismatist to run a government-approved store.

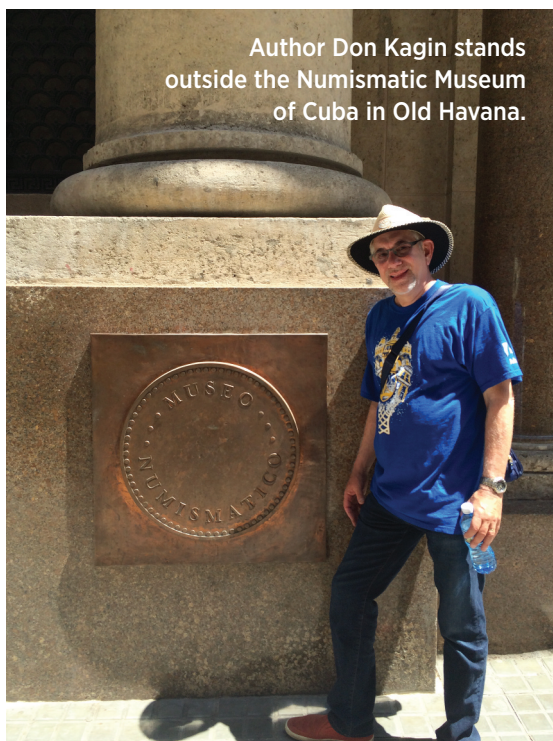
Located in popular Old Havana, the small but well-curated 40-year-old numismatic museum features a variety of items. We visited on a Monday, when the museum is closed, but the entire staff of eight was there to greet us. Inés—the only one among them who spoke fluent English—had prepared a special presentation on Cuban numismatic history. We were most impressed and appreciative.

While the museum’s numismatic holdings are sparse by American standards, it features an exhibit of gold pieces donated by Fidel Castro. Other highlights include some recently acquired Greek and Roman coins and a collection of Spanish Colonial issues. Although the museum is government controlled, it has scant resources available for modern displays and lighting, and virtually no funds to maintain its small library, which contains no U.S. numismatic books or period-

icals dated after 1960.

Cuban numismatists are absolutely starved for information, especially anything from the United States. (Citizens are not allowed Internet access to American sites.) When I gave museum staff the latest copy of *The Numismatist*, they reacted as if it was a Gutenberg Bible. I suggested they join the American Numismatic Association, but regrettably they did not have the budget. (I am happy to report that within a month of our return, the Cuban government allowed the museum to receive *The Numismatist* each month, compliments of the ANA.)

At flea markets and stores, we saw not one pre-Revolutionary Cuban coin (struck prior to 1959). In fact, no hobbyists we met had any Cuban coinage in their collections. Hard money was struck at Philadelphia from 1897 to 1961, and at Leningrad and Kremnica in 1963-75. The Cuban Mint, established in Havana in 1977, operated until 1990. From 1991 to the present, Cuba’s coins have been produced in China, with a few made in the Czech Republic, Havana and Spain. (Since 1963, it has been illegal to import or



Author Don Kagin stands outside the Numismatic Museum of Cuba in Old Havana.

PHOTOS: DONALD H. KAGIN

export Cuban coinage.)

The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced paper currency for Cuba in 1935. Banco Nacional de Cuba fulfilled this need from 1949 until 1960, when famous revolutionary Ernesto “Che” Guevara took over as finance minister and president of the National Mint. (I understand that today Cuban currency is printed in Slovenia.)

As noted, only one government-sanctioned business, named Numisma Antigüedades y numismática, deals in coins and medals. The store is little more than a stall inside a large art and antique market. To make ends meet, the owner, Alejandro, and his associate, Antonio, sell bonsai trees and plants. Alejandro’s display case contained mostly medals, badges, modern issues and a few 20th-century U.S. coins, not one of them encapsulated. Antonio is in his late 20s and speaks English; Alejandro is of my generation. The two use a 10-year-old copy of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* to price U.S. and foreign material. In general, travel is difficult for Cuban numismatists, and many rely on U.S. visitors for specimens of American coins and information about them.

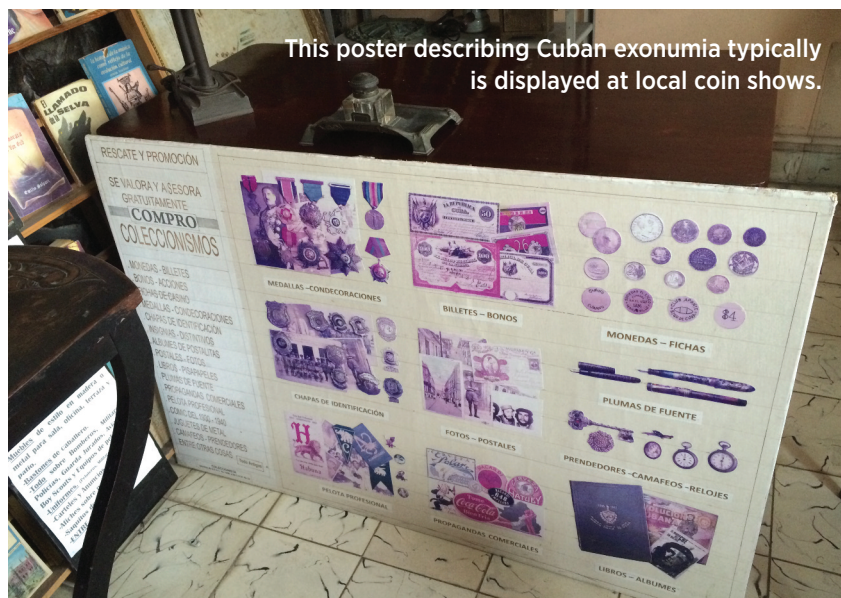
I was honored to meet Ramon Rodriguez, president of the Asociación de Numismáticos de Cuba (“Association of Cuban Numismatics”). He welcomed our ques-

tions, and his niece kindly translated for us. Evidently, before the revolution, more than 3,400 people collected coins in Cuba. Today, the national association has 600 members, meets weekly, holds a convention every two years, and publishes a newsletter, *Electrum*. Small regional clubs operate in each of the provinces, although the majority of the collector base is in or near Havana. Most hobbyists pursue modern coins and paper money, as well as tokens and medals, and many of their collections tend to be thematic. (A local numismatist said he knows of only one collector of U.S. type coins.)

We also visited with the association’s vice president, Michael Roman, who serves as president of the regional club in Santiago, the second-largest city in Cuba. Michael, who conveniently speaks English, literally hangs a shingle outside his house in downtown Santiago, offering to buy various numismatic material and literature.

Obviously, Cuba’s collector community is active and enthusiastic, but woefully underfunded. I believe the American Numismatic Association and other U.S. coin clubs have an excellent opportunity to foster hobby-related communication and education in Cuba as it continues to open its doors to visitors and collectors.

—Dr. Donald H. Kagin



This poster describing Cuban exnumia typically is displayed at local coin shows.

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PITTSBURGH • MARCH 28-30, 2019

WORLD'S FAIR OF MONEY
CHICAGO • AUGUST 6-10, 2019

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AMERICAN
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George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

The final release of 2017 breathes new life into a Revolutionary War battle that helped shape America.

➤ Hermon A. MacNeil is best known to coin collectors as the designer of the Standing Liberty quarter, but his sculptures, scattered across the United States, form the greater body of his work. One of those creations plays a role in the fifth and final release of 2017 in the U.S. Mint's America the Beautiful Quarters® program.

southwestern border with Illinois.

Most Revolutionary War history focuses on George Washington's Continental Army and the battles in the East, but the western outpost of Vincennes was the site of an important U.S. victory that reduced the British threat

Virginia Governor Patrick Henry, George Rogers Clark formed a militia in Kentucky to counter the raids. He became its commanding officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Not content just to establish defensive positions, in 1778 Clark formulated offensive plans against British forts in the present-day Illinois countryside. He captured locations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia along the Mississippi River near St. Louis and then sent representatives to Vincennes, site of the British-manned Fort Sackville. Vincennes' French residents quickly switched allegiance, and the fort fell into American hands.

The victory was short-lived, however. British Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton came down from Detroit with a garrison that outnumbered the thin U.S. force, and the site again came under British control on December 17, 1778.

Clark was determined to recapture the fort. The following February, he led a force of about 170 Americans and Frenchmen on an 18-day march from Kaskaskia across present-day Illinois to Vincennes.

To keep warm as they waded through icy floodwaters that came up to their shoulders, Clark's men smeared themselves with bear grease. They arrived in Vincennes after nightfall on February 23, 1779, and again were welcomed by the city's French residents, who provided them with food and dry gunpowder.

Meanwhile, Hamilton's army at Fort Sackville was reduced to fewer than 100 men after he sent most of his Detroit-based garrison home for the winter.

Clark used several



in the region and helped shape the new nation's future.

A 1763 British proclamation forbade the American settlement of lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. Settlers who ignored the decree were subject to raids by British-backed Indians. Among those who defied the order was George Rogers Clark, a native Virginian. (He was the older brother of William Clark of Lewis and Clark Expedition fame.) With approval from



▲ This memorial to a Revolutionary War lieutenant colonel's victory over British forces is the centerpiece of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, located on the approximate site of Fort Sackville in present-day Vincennes, Indiana. A design featuring Clark leading his men into battle was chosen for the quarter.

The coin honors the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes, Indiana. The city, with a population of about 18,000, is located on the Wabash River, which forms Indiana's

MONUMENT MAN

- Mintage: unlimited.
- Designed by Frank Morris and engraved by Michael Gaudioso.
- For more information, visit usmint.gov.



▲ A statue of George Rogers Clark created by Hermon A. MacNeil of Standing Liberty quarter fame resides inside the memorial, which was completed in 1933.

uses to fool the British commander into thinking he was surrounded by a force several times larger than it actually was. His men brought enough flags with them to represent an army of about 500 and unfurled them around the fort. In addition, the heavy fire from Clark's sharp-shooting woodsmen armed with long rifles gave the

impression that his garrison was more substantial.

Hamilton surrendered at 10 a.m. on February 25, 1779, and his men marched outside and laid down their muskets. An American flag was raised over Fort Sackville, which Clark renamed Fort Patrick Henry.

The George Rogers Clark National Historical Park sits on the approximate site of Fort Sackville. Its centerpiece is a memorial to Clark, the construction of which began in 1931 and was completed in 1933.

The space consists of a rotunda 80-feet high and 90-feet across at its base. Sixteen Doric columns surround its exterior. Inside, a statue of Clark sculpted by MacNeil stands in the center. It was one of the artist's last works before his death in 1947 at age 81.

Surrounding the statue are seven murals painted by Ezra Winter on Belgian linen, each 16 x 28 feet. They depict various scenes related to the area's history in the mid- to late-1700s, including the British surrender of Fort Sackville.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated the memorial on June 14, 1936. It became a part of the Indiana Department of Conservation in 1940. Congress made the building and surrounding grounds part of the National Park Service in 1966, which is the basis for the Clark

quarter's chronological place in the ATB series.

The MacNeil statue might have been the popular choice among coin collectors for the quarter's motif had the decision been left to them. Four of the eleven designs created by U.S. Mint artists included a depiction of the work. Park officials, however, wanted to tell the story behind the monument rather than display it. The winning motif shows Clark leading his men through the flooded plains approaching Fort Sackville. A similar scene is shown on one of the murals inside the rotunda. Frank Morris of the mint's Artistic Infusion Program designed the coin, while mint Sculptor-Engraver Michael Gaudio executed it.

The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee recommended the chosen design during its review of the candidates. The U.S. Commission of Fine Arts selected a motif that showed Clark in the captured Fort Sackville with the U.S. flag flying on a pole in the background.

For the general public, the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park quarter recalls the western front during the Revolutionary War. For numismatists, the coin's backstory is a reminder of the scope and breadth of Hermon MacNeil's work.

—Arlyn G. Sieber

U.S. MINT ISSUES

RARE METAL

American Eagles are now available in palladium.

The U.S. Mint has introduced a palladium \$25 piece as part of its American Eagle bullion coin series. The popular program was launched in 1986 with the sale of gold and silver bullion issues; platinum was added in 1997.

Public Law 119-94, passed by Congress in 2010, authorized "the production of palladium bullion coins to provide affordable opportunities for investments in precious metals, and for other purposes." The issues contain 1 troy ounce of

.9995-fine palladium.

As mandated by law, the obverse bears an adaptation of Adolph A. Weinman's Winged Head Liberty design for the dime (1916-45), and the reverse is based on the eagle the artist rendered for the 1907 American Institute of Architects (AIA) gold medal. In developing the piece, the U.S. Mint utilized the original plaster of the latter. This is the first time that Weinman's AIA design has appeared on a U.S. coin.

Buyers purchased 15,000 1-ounce palladium American Eagles when they first were released on September 15. Coins can be bought at participating precious-metals wholesalers, banks and brokerage firms. A proof collector version will be released next year.



ELECTION CONNECTION

"Encase" You Didn't Know

These 1960 collectibles had local and national significance.



▲ This encased cent called for a tax increase that would provide a raise for police officers and firefighters. Actual Size: 35.4mm

➤ For many people, November is synonymous with elections in the United States. Collectors who enjoy politically themed items have many different pieces to choose from, including tokens, medals and in some instances, encased cents like the one featured here. As part of my continuous hunt for specimens from southern New Jersey, I purchased a horseshoe-shaped 1960-D encased cent, which has several collecting aspects that interested me. In addition to being from Camden, New Jersey, it has an intriguing police-and-firemen theme, and also references one of the most famous election dates in American history—November 8, 1960, the day John F. Kennedy became president. Cent collectors also will appreciate the 1960-D large-date variety that is encased in the center.

The piece was cataloged by Encased Collectors International as ECI #NJ-CAM-001 and refer-

ences what appears to be a proposed local tax increase. The obverse legend reads 2¢ A DAY WILL INCREASE OUR PAY/VOTE YES NOV. 8, 1960/CAMDEN/ POLICE /FIREMAN, with a hole drilled in the bottom. The reverse lists the emergency phone numbers for both Camden's police and fire departments.

A surprising fact associated with this cent is that President Kennedy, who, almost two years after the coin was issued, signed a proclamation on October 1, 1962, designating both Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15) and National Police Week (also in May). A second bit of irony is that I purchased the piece at an antique show held each year at a firehall.

I was unable to find out whether the tax increase was approved. However, knowing New Jersey as well as I do, I'm sure it was—especially since it was presented as being only 2 cents per day. —**Todd Sciore**

PHOTOS: TODD SCIORE/ROBERT B. KELLEY

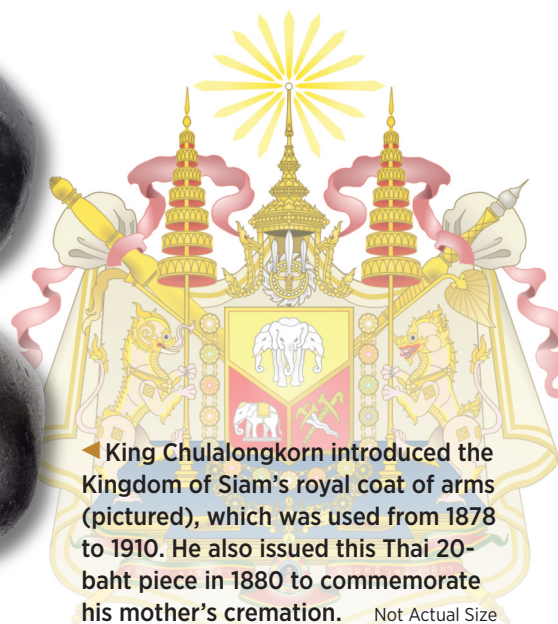
SILVER BULLET

Royal Issue

A rare Thai commemorative sold for above its estimated value.

➤ Among the rarities offered in Stack's Bowers' August 2017 Hong Kong Showcase Auction was an extremely rare Thai commemorative *pod duang*, or "bullet coin." The 303.72g silver 20-baht piece, equivalent to 5 *tamlung* or 1/4 *chang*, was struck in 1880 to mark the ceremonial cremation of Siamese King Chulalongkorn's mother, Somdet P'ra Deb Sirindhra, as well as to commemorate the monarch's age.

The example carries three stamps, two of which are typical emblems of contemporary Thai coins and medals. One depicts an elaborate chakra and the other is the mark of the crown. The third represents Rampeui, Sirindhra's maiden name, with the date below. This is the only dated bullet coinage of the entire series from the Sukhothai (1238-1438)



through the Rattanakosin (1782-1932) periods. The Choice Extremely Fine piece evidences some light handling marks and a blue sheen. Given a pre-auction estimate of \$17,000-\$20,000, it realized \$22,800. Visit stacksbowers.com for additional information.

PHOTOS: WIKIPEDIA.ORG (COAT OF ARMS) & STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES

EGYPTIAN SYMBOL

Beetlemania!

Coin Invest Trust set sells out before its release date.

➤ Coin Invest Trust (CIT) announces the next set in its limited-edition “Scarab Selection” series. In Egyptian culture, the dung (or scarab) beetle, is a symbol of Ra, the sun god, and is associated with the solar cycle. It is believed to offer protection against disease and is considered a good luck charm.

This three-coin set resonated with customers and already has sold out, even though its official release date is this month. The coin was designed for the Cook Islands by CIT. On its obverse, it features Ian Rank-Broadley’s portrait of

Elizabeth II of England against stylized ornaments, her name, the issuing nation, value and the date. The reverses each feature a beetle.

The silver scarab on the “Beyond the World” coin creates a stunning contrast to the gilded field, while the “Solitary Flame” features a rose-gold beetle on a silver field.

The dark “Lunar Eclipse” creates a dramatic effect with a black Swarovski crystal embedded in the surface. The high-relief images on each coin were achieved using Smartminting® technology. For more information, visit coin-invest.li.

DETAILS

- Diameter: 38.61mm
- Weight: 1 ounce
- Face Value: US\$5
- Composition: .999-fine silver
- Finish: Proof
- Mintage: 499



MILITARY MEDALS

Battle for the Skies

Celebrate the Air Force’s 70th anniversary with U.S. Mint issues.

➤ The men and women of the United States Air Force have defended our nation’s skies for seven decades. Formed as a separate military branch under the National Security Act of 1947, it is an essential part of our country’s protection.

The U.S. Mint has produced several medals honoring the institution and individuals who have performed heroic acts while protecting our country’s freedom. Previously released commemoratives that are still available for purchase include bronze pieces honoring American

Fighter Aces, Doolittle’s Tokyo Raiders, Women Airforce Service Pilots and the Tuskegee Airmen. The latter issue (pictured) recognizes the African-American pilots who flew for the United States Army Air Corps during World War II. The obverse features three Tuskegee Airmen in profile and an eagle with wings outstretched, symbolizing flight, nobility and the highest of American ideals.

For more information about these medals or to purchase examples, visit usmint.gov. Bronze pieces measuring 1½ inches are priced at \$6.95, and 3-inch specimens are \$39.95.



IN THE NEWS

Headlines from the world of numismatics

- President Donald Trump recently nominated David J. Ryder as the 39th U.S. Mint director. whitehouse.gov
- Victims of Hurricanes Harvey and Irma who send in paper money destroyed by the storms to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing’s mutilated currency department will be given priority. bep.gov
- On October 10, the United States Mint released designs for five silver medals that will be issued in conjunction with the World War I Centennial silver dollar. usmint.gov
- Heritage Auctions randomly awarded a \$10,000 auction credit to ANA member David Spivey for his participation in a survey. ha.com
- After recent reorganizing efforts, ICTA’s Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force added three new committees. ictaonline.org
- The Jane Austen £10 bank note features raised dots that assist the blind. bankofengland.co.uk
- Startup company CARATS.10 will soon create a new cryptocurrency backed by diamonds. numismaticnews.net
- A 64-year-old man’s claim that he sold a rare 1894-S Barber dime for \$2.4 million is met with skepticism. rapidcityjournal.com



1986 SILVER AMERICAN EAGLE



In an effort to sell off silver from the Defense National Stockpile Center, the Liberty Coin Act was approved in 1985. The result was the silver American Eagle dollar, introduced in 1986 and struck from 1 troy ounce of .999-fine silver. The obverse design was adapted from Adolph Weinman's Walking Liberty half dollar; the reverse was executed by U.S. Mint Sculptor-Engraver John Mercanti. Actual Size: 38.1mm

▼ **THE FIRST CASE** of "Mad Cow Disease" (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) was identified in the United Kingdom.



▲ **A FOUR-DAY EVENT**, held July 3-6, celebrated the restoration and centennial of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

► **AN ACCIDENT** at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant on April 26 led to the evacuation and later abandonment of the Ukrainian city of Prip'yat.



Cost of Living in 1986 America

Movie theater admission	\$2.75
Annual Harvard tuition	\$10,590
Gallon of gas	93 cents



Actor Clint Eastwood was elected mayor of Carmel, California. He held the post until January 1988.



▲ **THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER** exploded shortly after takeoff on January 28, killing all seven crew members.

PHOTOS: HERITAGE AUCTIONS (COIN & EASTWOOD POSTER), WIKIMEDIA COMMONS (CHALLENGER CREW) & GETTY IMAGES/FELIX STRUMMER (COWS), NARVIKK (STATUE OF LIBERTY), FOTOKON (CHERNOBYL)

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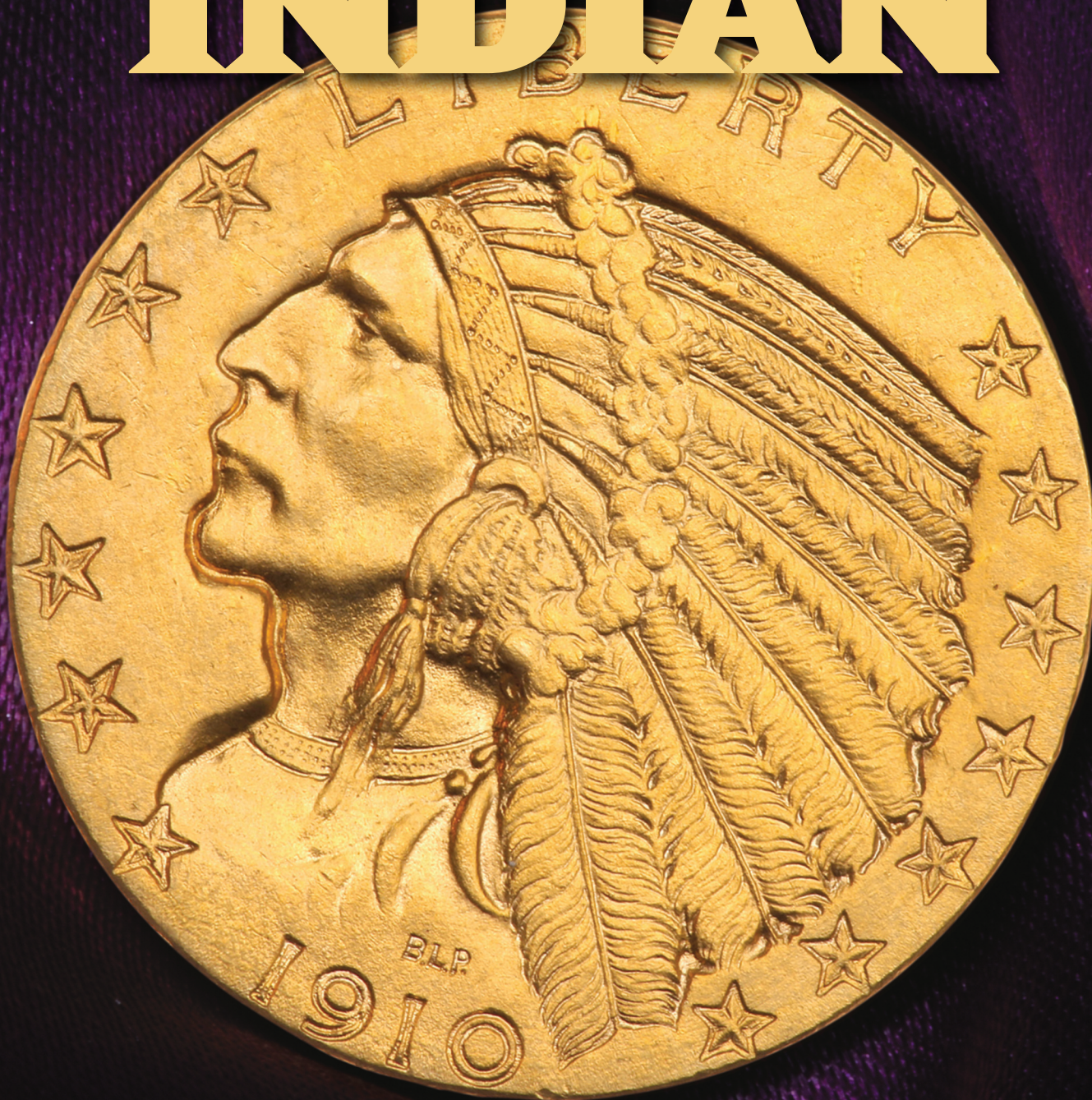
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BY ALLAN SCHEIN

ANA 3159238

*Evidence suggests that a prominent
Brulé Sioux chief is featured on Bela Lyon Pratt's
early-20th-century gold coins.*

FOR MORE THAN a century, the identity of the Native American portrayed on Bela Lyon Pratt's half eagle (gold \$5) and quarter eagle (gold \$2½) of 1908-29 has been widely debated, but never positively confirmed. I verified the Indian chief's identity in my recently published book *The \$2.50*

Native American actually is the first person to hold this distinction. (Longacre designed the Indian Head cent and the Indian Princess \$1 and \$3, and Saint-Gaudens the Indian Head eagle (gold \$10).

Unfortunately, the numismatic record contains considerable misinformation that often is reiterated without verification. Sometimes researchers fail to adequately examine their subjects and perform their "due diligence" prior to

publishing. At other times, writers take shortcuts and simply quote or include excerpts from previously published material. Some articles are completely lacking in accuracy and are run without adequate fact-checking by the publishing entity.

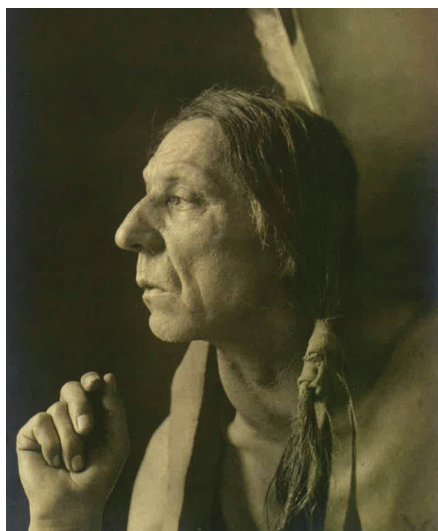
Such was the case when it came to identifying the American Indian who served as a model for the design of Pratt's quarter and half eagles. Even with the vast archive of letters, photographs and other material the family carefully preserved after Pratt's death in 1917, the amount of factual evidence is limited.

Most researchers have stated the person was unknown. Numismatic author Walter Breen, in his 1988 reference *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, claimed he had no evidence to identify the Indian on these pieces. Authors Mike Fuljenz and



▲ **BRULÉ SIOUX CHIEF** *Hollow Horn Bear is the Native American depicted on Bela Lyon Pratt's half eagle (shown) and quarter eagle. Actual Size: 18mm*

PHOTOS: JOHN A. ANDERSON, 1900 (HOLLOW HORN BEAR) & GOLDBERG COINS/LYLE ENGLESON



▲ **DOMINICK PLANTE** (left), also known as *Thundercloud*, was of mixed-blood ancestry and an artist's model. He had nothing to do with Pratt (right) or his coinage.



this man—an artist's model and self-professed "showman"—is true. Thundercloud had absolutely no connection with Pratt or his coins, and the latter's work contained fictional accounts of events that never took place.

Chief Hollow Horn Bear, the Indian believed to be the model, was theoretically identified years ago from the single photograph of a Native American in Pratt's archives. As noted, Cynthia Kennedy Sam first wrote about this discovery, which was further supported by historical statements from Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow in "New U.S. Gold Series Criticised and Defended," published in the February 1909 issue of *The Numismatist*. This article reiterated various comments about Pratt's new design made by Samuel Hudson Chapman, a Philadelphia numismatist and dealer in Indian relics, and

Doug Winter reiterated this statement in their book published in 2000 entitled *A Collector's Guide to Indian Head Quarter Eagles*, describing the person as "This chief, whose name and tribe are unknown." In 2000, Steven Roach wrote in an article that appears on the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) website that "Pratt worked to create an Indian that embodied the contemporary Native American, although not a specific person. Pratt's model remains unknown by name or tribe, but he wears a war headdress far more opulent than any of the prior issues."

Denver banker George H. King. Chapman wrote in a letter to President Theodore Roosevelt that the head of the Indian was "without artistic merit and portrays an Indian who is emaciated, totally unlike the big, strong Indian chiefs as seen in real life." Roosevelt sent the letter to Bigelow, who responded by saying "the head was taken from a recent



UNCERTAINTY REGARDING Pratt's Native American is understandable, as regional data and 100-year-old records were not as readily available then as they are today. In 2015 the Newman Numismatic Portal at Washington University in St. Louis became available and the American Numismatic Association introduced its online archive of more than 100,000 pages encompassing every issue of *The Numismatist*. More information (as well as nearly every erroneous statement ever printed) is available to researchers and collectors today than at any time in history.

The person promoted most often as the mystery figure was a man of mixed-blood ancestry named Dominick Plante, who went by the name of Thundercloud. Virtually nothing written about



▲ **PRATT COMPLETED** his first clay model within days of meeting with William Bigelow, who most likely provided the artist with this photo of Hollow Horn Bear taken by Frank Rinehart in 1898.



◀ **THE CYANOTYPE** photograph of Erwin E. Smith in Sioux headdress was found in the Pratt archives. The gelatin dry-plate negative (above) is at the Amon Carter Museum.

photograph of an Indian whose health was excellent.” It is probable that Bigelow provided Pratt with the chief’s photo, considering their strong friendship and the vested interest Bigelow had in seeing his concept of a sunken-relief coin come to fruition. They met during the week of January 13, 1908, to discuss the design for America’s new gold coins, and Pratt’s first rendering was completed within a matter of days.

Bigelow also was a close friend of Teddy Roosevelt, who regularly made Bigelow’s home his Boston headquarters. In his book *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1905-1909*, Roger Burdette comments,

According to Bigelow’s letter to S.H. Chapman, Pratt worked from a photograph rather than using a live model. Bigelow’s comment that Pratt worked from a photograph leads to speculation that the Indian on the half eagle may be a portrait of an individual. If so, this would be the first instance of a specific person appearing on America’s circulating coin.

PRATT HELD a lifelong interest in Indian relics, collecting arrowheads and regularly searching old shell heaps during summers spent on the islands off the coast of Maine. He proudly made his own bow and arrows and co-founded an archery club in the Boston area with a fellow teacher, the famous artist Frank Benson, head painting professor at the School at the Museum of Fine Arts Boston (SMFA). Sam related stories of her family members, saying that Pratt proudly “thought he was part Indian,” owing to his high cheekbones and prominent nose. In his December 10, 1908, letter to Chapman previously mentioned, Bigelow notes that “the head was taken from the recent photograph of an Indian.” This is the only written reference to this particular photo of Pratt’s.

Sam and many members of the Pratt family were quite conscientious about preserving the artist’s documents and possessions after his death in 1917. Most were saved by his wife, Helen, and mother, Sara Victoria Whittlesey Pratt. Sam donated original letters of Bigelow’s and another unique photograph to the Yale University Art Gallery, which houses the school’s roughly 100,000-piece coin and medal collection in its Bela Lyon Pratt reading room. Among these

“

If so, this would be the first instance of a specific person appearing on America’s circulating coin.”

PHOTOS: BELA LYON PRATT ARCHIVE, YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY (CYANOTYPE) & ERWIN E. SMITH FOUNDATION, ERWIN E. SMITH COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ON DEPOSIT AT THE AMON CARTER MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART.



▲ **SMITH'S INDIAN HEADDRESS** and *bear-claw necklace* were displayed in his apartment, as shown in this contemporary photo.

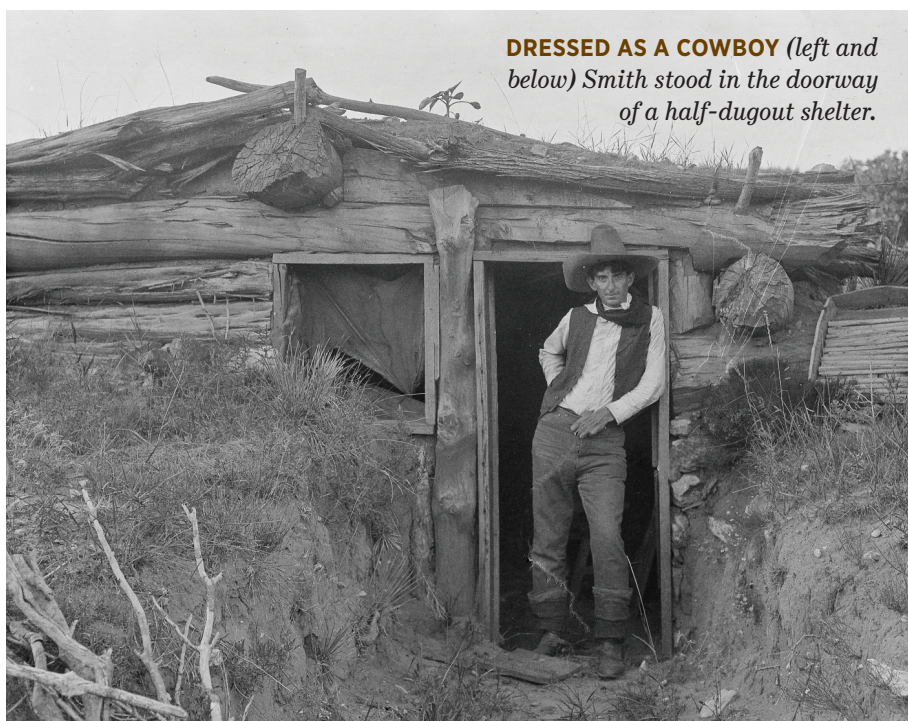
documents was a cyanotype (essentially a blue-print copy of a photograph) of a young Caucasian man wearing a quintessential feathered Sioux headdress. This photo is housed in a textured cardboard frame with the name Erwin E. Smith and Bonham, Texas, stamped on the back. The date appears to be 1908, and the image is signed by Erwin E. Smith under the edge of the frame card.

A little research turned up a collection of photos and information about Erwin Evans Smith (1886-1947) at the Amon Carter Museum in Ft. Worth, Texas. Smith was a western photographer from Bonham, who often was described as “one

of the greatest photographers of cowboy life.” In 1904, at the age of 18, he went to Chicago to study sculpture under Lorado Taft for three years. From 1907 until 1910, he attended the SMFA and studied with sculptor Bela Lyon Pratt! This was an astounding revelation and after uncovering additional details, the picture began to reveal itself. But first, let me tie some things together.

HAVING READ the majority of the more than 1,000 letters written in Pratt’s own hand, I learned that when he wanted to sculpt precise details, he often used props and models. For example, when he made *Orpheus Mourning Eurydice*, he used a dead (and stuffed) cat that he covered in clay to create the tiger’s realistic anatomy. When designing the statue of Governor John Winthrop Jr., he had a tailor fabricate a cloak that he used to recreate every fold in the garment. He had a student pose in period military garb when modeling *Andersonville Boy*. Pratt was meticulous in his realistic depictions and wanted every detail to be perfect.

The evidence points to Pratt having done something similar with Erwin Smith. The latter supplied photos of himself in Indian garb, loaned his Native American accoutrements and probably posed “in character” for some of the details of the chief, including his “Halo Style” headdress and bear-claw necklace. (A Halo headdress has eagle feathers fanned out around the face in an oval



DRESSED AS A COWBOY (left and below) Smith stood in the doorway of a half-dugout shelter.

shape. It was worn by a dozen or so tribes from the Great Plains, including the Sioux, Crow, Blackfeet, Cheyenne and Plains Cree.)

Several accessories in Smith's photos are a perfect match to those that appear on the coin and cyanotype. The Amon Carter Museum has an extensive collection of Smith's images and generously furnished me with digital copies made from his original glass negatives, including the series with the cyanotype image.

Smith had a strong interest in and knowledge of the West, and extensive experience photographing Native Americans. He was one of Pratt's students when the latter designed the gold piece and was pictured wearing a headdress and bear-claw necklace similar to those seen on the coin. All of these demonstrate an irrefutable link to the coin. Additionally, the Carter Museum has several photos showing the interior of Smith's Boston-area apartment in Winthrop, Massachusetts, the one he shared with *Boston Herald* journalist George Patullo. In the picture on the opposite page, the Sioux headdress and bear-claw necklace can be clearly seen.

Now, there are a few subtle differences between the details in the photo of Smith and those of Hollow Horn Bear on the coin. They appear to be adjustments that were required to enable the piece to be struck in sunken relief. The face and position of the headdress, however, are predominantly taken from Frank A. Rinehart's picture of the chief in 1898. The bear-claw necklace is from Smith's photo. The tassels that hang down from the half-moon clip over the ear on the coin are thin, black-tipped winter-weasel (ermine) tails. They appear on the chief's headdress in Rinehart's photo, as well as other pictures in the photographer's series. These slim fur tails also are seen in Pratt's first clay model and the U.S. Mint's original galvanos. The zigzag band directly above the forehead is a simplified version of the one in the photo and appears on Smith's war bonnet as well, but without the crosses. In all, each and every element of the coin's design matches the photographs, and the dates also correspond.

Smith arrived in Boston on October 1, 1907, to attend the SMFA. He maintained his customary



▲ **GEORGE PATULLO'S ARTICLE** about Smith was featured on the front page of the *BOSTON HERALD'S* Sunday edition on January 12, 1908.

cowboy manner and dressed in Western clothing, even though it was distinctly different from the city style of the period.

Within a few weeks of moving to Massachusetts, Smith began frequenting the Pinkham & Smith Company store on Boylston Street, a combined optician and photographic supply house. After opening an account, he purchased equip-

“

Several accessories in Smith's photos are a perfect match to those that appear on the coin and in the cyanotype.”

ment and utilized their developing services.

B. Byron Price writes in his 1998 book *Imaging The Open Range, E.E. Smith, Cowboy Photographer*,

Within a few weeks of Smith's arrival in Boston, The Pinkham & Smith Company discovered the merit of his photography, some of which



CHIEF HOLLOW HORN BEAR

appeared in the September and November [1907] issues of *Recreation Magazine*. With the photographers eager assistance, the firm arranged to exhibit forty enlargements in their Boylston Street display windows beginning in November [1907]. His exotic scenes of roping, riding, and cow camp life struck a responsive chord with passers-by, who showered the photographer with correspondence, orders for prints, and requests for interviews.



PHOTOS: FRANK A. RINEHART, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, 1898 (HOLLOW HORN BEAR, LEFT) & JOHN A. ANDERSON, 1900

renowned writer of stories and screenplays set in the Wild West.)

Smith was fortunate to have had his photos displayed soon after he moved to Boston, and he achieved great popularity as a cowboy artist/photographer, thanks in part to Patullo's article. The piece ran the same week that Bigelow met with Pratt to suggest he create designs for the nation's new gold coins.

Smith received considerable attention in Boston for his photography, including various gallery showings and publishing of his work. As a student of Pratt's, he undoubtedly shared his knowledge and experience of America's western culture with his professor. His letters, archived in the Haley Memorial Library in Midland, Texas, contain numerous references to his participation in Pratt's project.

Smith spent part of the summer of 1907 in New Mexico photographing some of the last "big ranches conducted on the principles as of old," as he described them. He wrote in a letter dated April 26, 1907, to Miss Gladys Harry, "Bonham has a new photographer who thinks I possess some characteristics of the West, and has induced me to pose for quite a number of cowboy studies as well as a number of Indian." (Harry had been a friend of Smith's since their school days in Bonham and a potential love interest as they matured.) She

“

Smith maintained his customary cowboy manner and dressed in Western clothing, even though it was distinctly different from the city style.”

In mid-December 1907, a staff member at the *Boston Herald* told feature writer George Patullo about the Pinkham & Smith exhibit, which led to an interview. Smith accepted Patullo's invitation to be the subject of a feature article and furnished the newspaper with a number of photographs to illustrate the piece. On January 12, 1908, the *Boston Herald* ran Patullo's cover story with the headline "From Bronco Buster to Boston Art Student." (The reporter and the artist ultimately became good friends. In addition to sharing an apartment, they traveled and worked on Western ranches together. Patullo later became a

responded on May 6, 1907, writing, “You have certainly grabbed the spirit of the West to be able to give such a pose as that of Hiawatha...I consider that you have so succeeded in putting the savage into your expression that the Indian’s nature is idealized.” The images he sent were from the same group as the cyanotype found in the Pratt archives. Price also mentions in his book that Pratt used some of Smith’s photographs to aid in the creation of his \$5 gold piece. He writes,

That year [1908], Smith’s collection of Indian photographs and his knowledge of various tribes assisted Bela Pratt in completing the design for a new five-dollar gold piece...Pleased with the result, the master presented his student with one of the freshly minted coins as thanks for his invaluable help on the project.

SMITH PROBABLY shared some of his photographs with Pratt, but the only one that is absolutely verifiable is the photo of Smith dressed in Native American garb found in the Pratt archives. The headdress and bear-claw necklace definitely belonged to Smith. He purchased these items, along with others, in 1905 from a dealer in Deadwood, South Dakota, named L.W. Stillwell. The transaction was specifically noted on merchandise invoices and receipts.

Hollow Horn Bear, despite Chapman’s perception of the chief’s appearance on the coin, was in fine health and photographed extensively over several decades. He attended the 1898 Indian Congress in Omaha, Nebraska, along with nearly 500 other American Indians representing 35 different tribes. The congressionally funded event was part of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition.

Frank A. Rinehart and his assistant Adolph F. Muir were commissioned to capture the event on film, and they took photos of attendees in a studio specially built for that purpose on the exposition grounds. The resulting high-quality prints displayed the broad range of values that the medium afforded. An original but somewhat tattered print from the Indian Congress was the only one in the Pratt family archives, with a price of \$1.00 noted in pencil on the back and the chief’s name printed in block letters.

Hollow Horn Bear was born in 1850. (His Lakota name was Matohehlogega, also spelled Mato He Hlogeca.) In his book *Who Was Who in Native American History*, Carl Waldman includes biographical information about Hollow Horn

▼ **HOLLOW HORN BEAR** appeared on a 14-cent U.S. postage stamp (1922-38) and a 1970 \$10 military payment certificate (bottom) used primarily in Vietnam.

Not Actual Size



PHOTOS: HERITAGE AUCTIONS (MPC) & ALLAN SCHEIN



HOLLOW HORN BEAR (second from left) was one of several Native American chiefs who attended Teddy Roosevelt's inauguration in 1905.

Bear. He based some of his profile on a 1907 interview with the Sioux chief conducted by Edmond S. Meany, who taught botany and history at the University of Washington. Waldman writes,

Hollow Horn Bear was the son of Chief Iron Shell (Maza-Pankisko) and proved himself as a warrior

“

Hollow Horn Bear, known as a skilled orator, served as one of the spokespersons for the Brulé Sioux.”

at the age of 16 against the Pawnee. During Red Cloud's War for the Bozeman Trail of 1866-68, he furthered his reputation by participating with Crazy Horse in the Fetterman Fight of 1866. His father was one of the headmen who took part in the treaty of 1868 (along with Red Cloud, ending the War of the Bozeman Trail). He was engaged in the Custer fight in 1876. He did not take part in the Reno Valley fight as he was with the Minneconjous, but he got around in time to take part with his people against Custer's command. In 1873, Hollow Horn Bear agreed to settle on a reservation along with

Spotted Tail, but defied the whites after persistent raids on their lands and people in 1875. He went to Washington after Crazy Horse was killed (in 1877). He scouted for the Army for a 2 year period. He later became a captain in the Indian police and Chief of his tribe on the Rosebud Reservation. In that capacity he arrested Crow Dog for the 1881 murder of Spotted Tail. In the negotiations with General George Crook during the Ghost Dance Uprising of 1890, Hollow Horn Bear, known as a skilled orator, served as one of the spokespersons for the Brulé Sioux. The Ghost Dance ritual is often linked to Lakota resistance and the white Americans' fear of an Indian uprising. On December 29, 1890, this atmosphere of volatile distrust finally erupted in a bloody massacre—the Ghost Dance ended in tragedy at Wounded Knee.

Hollow Horn Bear was invited to Teddy Roosevelt's presidential inauguration on March 4, 1905, in Washington, D.C., along with other great Native American chiefs: Geronimo, American Horse, Quannah Parker, Little Plume and Buckskin Charlie, each of whom rode horses in the inaugural parade. Hollow Horn Bear's participation came several months after completing his “stint” at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition or St. Louis World's Fair.

In his book *A Great White Indian Chief*, Col. Fred T. Cummins, Richard Hill writes,

Hollow Horn Bear was described by Frederick T. Cummins, creator of the Cummins Indian Congress and Wild West show, as “one of the handsomest men in his race. His profile...reminds one of Alexander the Great, so strong and chaste is its outline...a good type of the intellectual and progressive man.”

Hollow Horn Bear’s tribe, the Brulé (Sicangu) Sioux, was one of the seven branches, or council fires (sometimes called bands or “sub-tribes”), of the Teton (Tetonwan) Lakota American Indian nation. In 1913 he led a group of Native Americans in a second inauguration parade, that of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4, 1913. While in Washington, D.C., for this event, he developed pneumonia and died on March 15. His participation and dedication to fighting for the rights of his people were memorialized in 1922, when his image was engraved on the 14-cent U.S. postage stamp, in use through 1938. His likeness appeared again on the \$10 Military Payment Certificate of 1970, which was used primarily in Vietnam.

IN SUMMARY, Bela Lyon Pratt worked from two photographs—one of Hollow Horn Bear and the other of Erwin Evans Smith, who modeled the Indian headdress and accessories. In his correspondence with Roosevelt, Bigelow verified that Pratt worked from a photo of an Indian. Pratt’s rendering of Hollow Horn Bear is remarkably similar to Rinehart’s photograph of the chief. Details of the Indian’s garments on the coin match those of Hollow Horn Bear in Rinehart’s photo and the Smith cyanotype. The latter owned a Halo-style headdress and bear-claw necklace, which he acquired from South Dakota dealer L.W. Stilwell in 1905.



PHOTO: DELANCEY W. GILL

▲ **THIS PORTRAIT** of Hollow Horn Bear was taken in Washington, D.C., while he was attending the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson.

Smith attest to Pratt’s use of his photos to aid him in creating the design’s details.

According to Pratt’s great-grandson, “There is a way that Bela sculpted which brought out a certain elegance in his subjects and I think this tendency crept in here and transformed the image from the photo into the image for the coin.”

I agree with this assessment, especially since Smith’s picture surfaced at Yale. It was further validated and supported by the photo of Smith’s Boston apartment with his Indian accessories on display.

Hollow Horn Bear was the first Native American to be represented on a U.S. coin, and the first instance of a specific individual appearing on a circulating U.S. issue. This conclusion

might not be definitive enough for some, but it is certainly logical to deduce that an image of the Sioux chief who was invited to presidential inaugurations, negotiated treaties and was a significant figure in western history—and appeared on stamps and military currency—would grace Pratt’s

coins. The irony is that Chief Hollow Horn Bear probably never knew his likeness was on these historic gold pieces. ■

“

Bela Lyon Pratt worked from two photographs—one of Hollow Horn Bear and the other of Erwin Evans Smith.”

Unlike the Indian on Fraser’s Buffalo nickel, which was a composite of several individuals, Pratt’s figure bears a strong resemblance to Hollow Horn Bear, although the rendering is not identical. This can be attributed in part to Pratt working from a two-dimensional photograph instead of the man himself. Letters written by

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TALES OF
TRUSSES& *Teeth*

Two counterstamped pieces from Baltimore tell of the city's history.



THROUGH COUNTERMARKED COINS, we can visualize ordinary businesses, individuals and events from long-ago eras. These coins need not be abundant; even a single example can bring forth a wealth of historical insight.

One such piece is an 1826 large cent countermarked C.C. REINHARDT/BALTO MD on both obverse and reverse (Brunk R-187). This item was sold most recently in a January 2015 Steve Hayden Auction. Earlier it resided in the collections of Q. David Bowers and Bob Moffatt. The uncommon name and clear geographic location of the countermark made this individual relatively easy to track down.

Charles Christian (C.C.) Reinhardt was born in Germany in 1806 and emigrated to the United States. He married Margaret Erney in Baltimore on May 30, 1837. Reinhardt first appeared in Baltimore city directories as a maker of surgical instruments at 24 Lombard Street and was located there until

1842. During the next two years, he patented an improvement in spurs (U.S. Patent No. 3142) and a new type of hernia truss (No. 3760) along with Valentine Carter, a Baltimore truss manufacturer. In 1845 Reinhardt started C.C.

Reinhardt & Co. and moved nearby to 9 Light Street. *Fisher's National Magazine and Industrial Record* of June 1846 (volume 3) included a description of a Reinhardt exhibit under the heading "Official Catalogue of the Great National Fair":

No. 374. C.C. Reinhardt & Co., Baltimore, Md. – Several cases, handsomely finished specimens dental and other surgical instruments, pearl and gold mounted, some with stone settings. Also spurs of every variety, patent trusses, &c. &c.

Actual Size: 28mm



▲ **THIS 1826 LIBERTY HEAD CENT** bears the counterstamp of C.C. Reinhardt, a Baltimore maker of surgical instruments and hernia trusses.



In 1849 Reinhardt added "cutlers" to his city directory listing as a producer of surgical and dental instruments. In fact, he soon became well-known for his rendition of the popular bowie knife, which is collected even today. Around 1856 his firm

PHOTOS: CIVILWARTOKENS.COM/STEVE HAYDEN

The countermark on the known piece is **unevenly applied**, which is surprising for an experienced cutler and craftsman.

CHAS. C. REINHARDT'S
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss,
 (Patented Sept. 24, 1844.)



For the support and cure of Rupture, or Hernia, suitable for all sizes and ages—for Men, Women, and Children; manufactured by C. C. REINHARDT & CO, Baltimore.

Applied and for sale by Dr. I. ZACHARIAH, Jr., over B. Parker's Fancy Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets, 6th door east of Coleman's Hotel, Washington.

 Pamphlets giving a full description of the Truss can be had, free of charge, at Dr. Z.'s office. dec 8-44



▲ C.C. REINHARDT and his wife, Margaret, sat for this undated photo.

moved to 11 Light Street and soon after to 7 North Gay Street.

C.C. Reinhardt & Co. created what U.S. patent documents describe as a “truss-pad, glass or earthen” in 1856. An interesting item posted in 2011 on the website *thetreasuredepot.com* described the discovery of one of these trusses deep in the ground at a New York/Union Civil War camp in coastal South Carolina. It was stamped C.C. REINHARDT 1856, a different mark than the one applied to the large cent. This truss pad typically would have been placed over the abdomen, secured with a belt of elastic, leather or India rubber. The pressure, combined with the cool smoothness of the glass, ostensibly would relieve hernia symptoms.

Reinhardt operated his business until his death

in early 1864. *The Baltimore Daily Clipper* of February 22, 1864, reported:

REINHARDT. – On the 20th instant of dropsy and disease of the heart, Charles C. Reinhardt, in the 58th year of his age. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 North Gay street.



A VIEW OF BALTIMORE STREET in 1850 shows a bustling intersection near the offices of Reinhardt and Leach.

By 1865, the business was led by C.C.'s sons William and John and reorganized as Reinhardt and Bro., dropping the cutlery reference. In 1868 another son, Charles Jr., joined the firm, but only for a year. William later became a truss-maker and John, a grocer. Charles Jr. went on to serve as a Baltimore City police officer and retired as a sergeant.

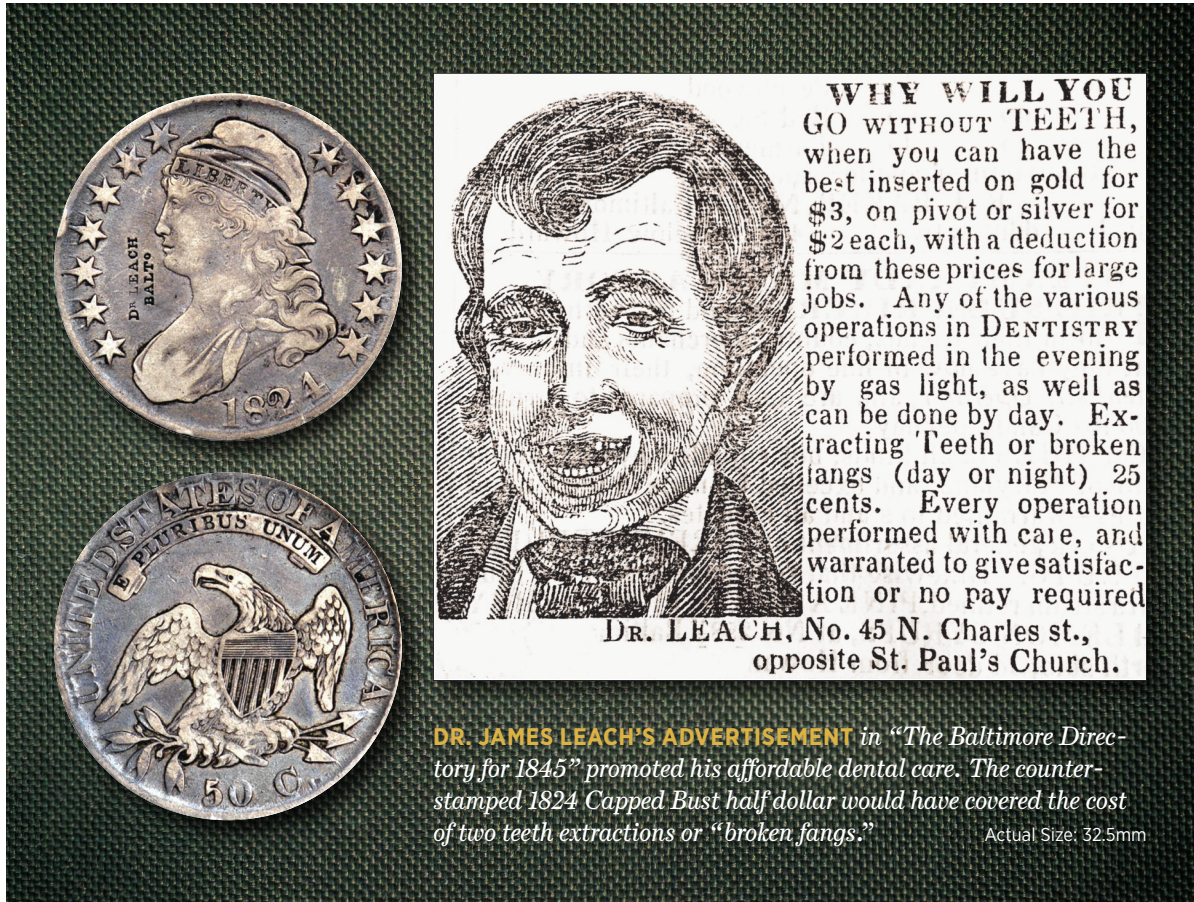
It seems odd that more of these countermarked pieces are not known. As a cutler and instrument-maker, C.C. frequently had both opportunity and occasion to stamp his products. Furthermore, the countermark on the one known piece is unevenly applied, which is surprising for an experienced cutler and craftsman.

Interestingly, Dr. James Leach, a Baltimore surgical dentist whose office was a block or

PHOTOS: ANCESTRY.COM (REINHARDT), GETTY IMAGES/TONEKID76 (FRAME) & E. SACHSE & CO.

It is tempting to speculate that Leach used some of Reinhardt's dental instruments and even spoke about countermarking coins.

PHOTOS: THE BALTIMORE DIRECTORY FOR 1845 (AD), STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES (COIN) & GETTY IMAGES/KONOPLYTSKA



WHY WILL YOU GO WITHOUT TEETH, when you can have the best inserted on gold for \$3, on pivot or silver for \$2 each, with a deduction from these prices for large jobs. Any of the various operations in DENTISTRY performed in the evening by gas light, as well as can be done by day. Extracting Teeth or broken fangs (day or night) 25 cents. Every operation performed with care, and warranted to give satisfaction or no pay required.

DR. LEACH, No. 45 N. Charles st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

DR. JAMES LEACH'S ADVERTISEMENT in "The Baltimore Directory for 1845" promoted his affordable dental care. The counterstamped 1824 Capped Bust half dollar would have covered the cost of two teeth extractions or "broken fangs."

Actual Size: 32.5mm

two away from Reinhardt, also countermarked coins. A single 1824 Bust half dollar (Overton-110, Brunk L-188) is countermarked DR LEACH/BALTO on its obverse. An 1844 newspaper advertisement had his office at 45 North Charles Street, while the

Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular of 1845 listed him at 54 North Charles Street. Leach's practice was located at 6 South Calvert Street in Matchett's Baltimore Director for 1847-48. At the same address, a gold beater named William Leach also was listed. William, a likely relative, perhaps provided gold leaf and other materials for Dr. Leach's dental practice.

At the very least, it seems probable that C.C. Reinhardt and Dr. James Leach knew one another. It is tempting to speculate that Leach used some of Reinhardt's dental instruments and even spoke about countermarking coins. Reinhardt's large cent would not have been enough to purchase his fine dental instruments. In fact, one advertisement listed some of his sets at \$500, a princely sum in the mid-1800s. At least Dr. Leach's counterstamped half dollar would have covered the extraction of two teeth!

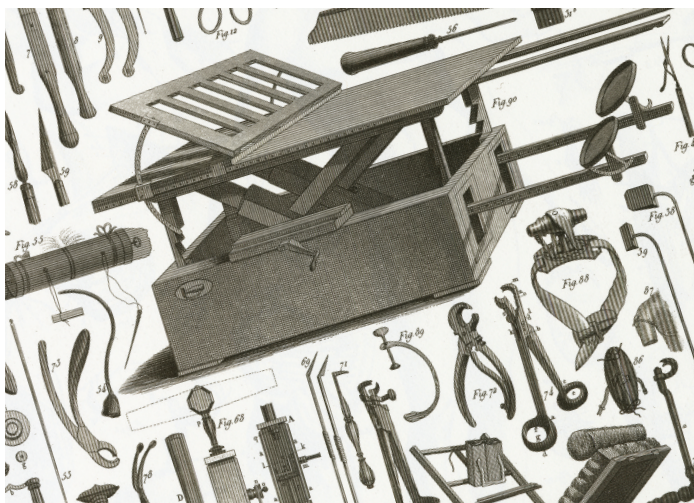
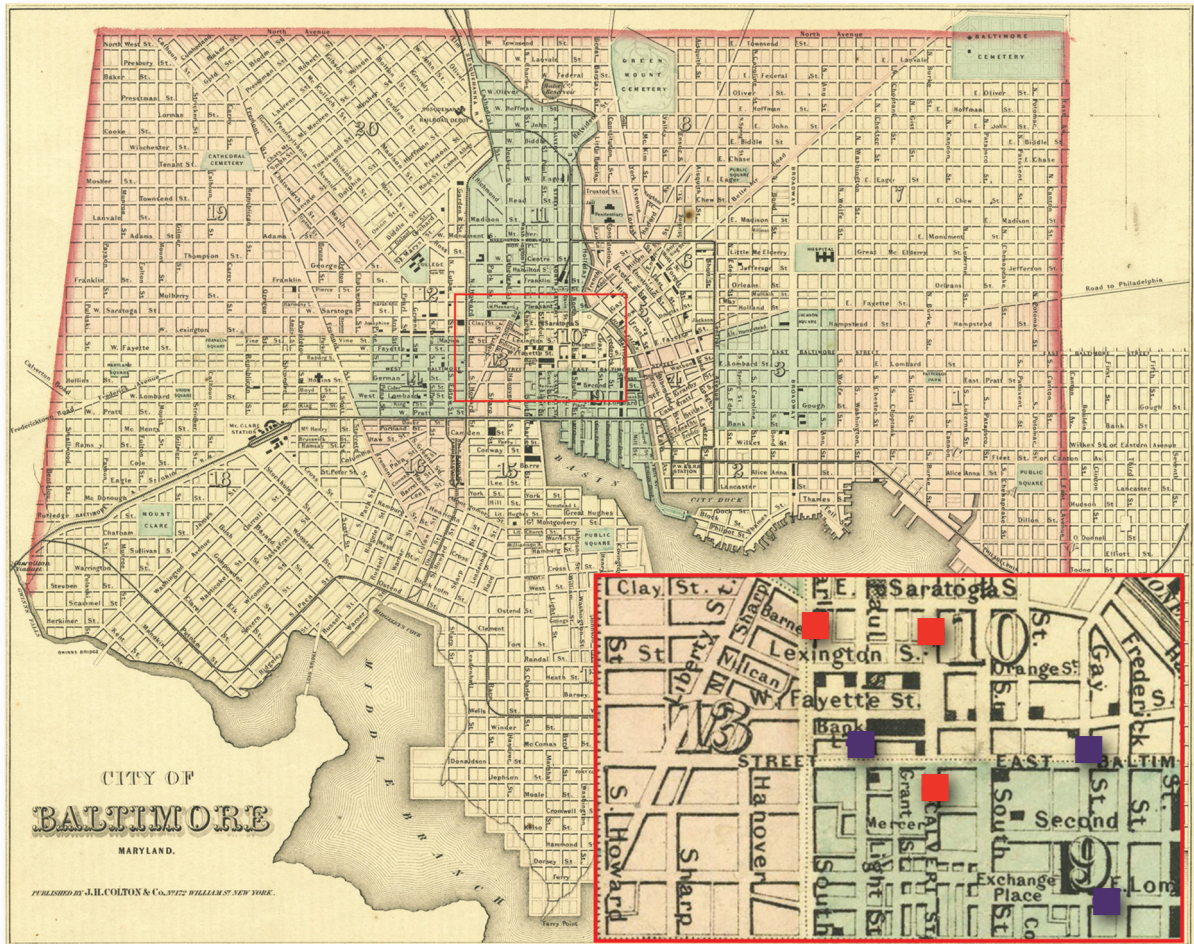


PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/BAUHAUS1000

The 1840s were an active time for dental innovation in Baltimore, and the world's first dental school opened downtown about that time.



IMAGES: THE BALTIMORE DIRECTORY FOR 1845 (AD) & J.H. COULTON & CO.

The 1840s were an active time for dental innovation in Baltimore, and the world's first dental school, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, opened downtown about that time. It thrives more than 175 years later as the University of Maryland College of Dentistry. Of course, any traces of Reinhardt and Leach and their businesses have long since disappeared from downtown, which is now dominated by skyscrapers.

However, a short walk west from where these two men plied their trades is the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry (an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution). This museum features exhibits on dentistry through the ages and even has a partial set of President George Washington's false

▲ **THIS 1855-56 MAP OF BALTIMORE** shows the approximate office locations of Reinhardt (purple squares) and Leach (red squares).

teeth on display. Thus, these countermarked coins continue to provide multiple links to the past, when C.C. Reinhardt, Dr. James Leach and numerous other proprietors, craftsmen and professionals helped build the city of Baltimore. ■

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DRIVING *Miss Liberty*

How to travel safely with your precious coin cargo.

The age-old adage “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” is particularly true with regard to security. The best way to prevent crime is to avoid it, ideally by not being an easy target.

Risks can never be eliminated, but they can be managed and reduced to a tolerable level. As a collector or professional

numismatist, you must always be vigilant, alert and aware of your surroundings.

Your personal safety is not the responsibility of the police or local government. They do not have the means or intent to protect every citizen. Unless you are willing to cast your fate—and perhaps your life—to the wind, your first line of defense is *you*.

Next to your home, your car is the most likely place for theft to occur. Reports of vehicular burglary are becoming increasingly common following a major coin show or convention. Indeed, you are far more likely to be a target as you return home from a coin show than you are when traveling to one.

Almost any discussion of security can be divided into four

If at all possible, avoid **driving alone**. When transporting large quantities of valuables, you really should have a copilot.

PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/BLIZNETSOV



▲ **VEHICULAR BURGLARY** can happen in an instant. Often a thief can gain entrance to your car faster than you can with a key. To be safe, never leave your coins unattended.

related areas: operational, perimeter, external and interior. When considered together, they provide a layered approach to developing a safety plan.

Operational security refers to how you conduct yourself. Do you present yourself as a target? Perimeter security is the immediate area surrounding you and your valuables, that is, everything you can view from inside your vehicle. External security involves the outside shell of your vehicle, while internal security is within the confines of your car, where you can physically touch your coins. Your objective is to improve and protect each of these four areas.

Operational

Never leave coins in an unattended vehicle! This is perhaps numismatists' single greatest security mistake. Most professional car thieves can break into your car faster than you can en-

ter with a key. Indeed, some collectors have watched helplessly from inside restaurants as their valuable inventory was stolen from their parked vehicles.

Opportunities for vehicular burglary are ample. Be particularly alert when loading and unloading your car. Coins also have been stolen from vehicles parked in a locked garage or stalled on a roadway.

When you transport coins and other valuables, be watchful and drive defensively. Keep night driving to an absolute minimum, as your reaction time is slower and visibility is diminished. Study a road map and the route you plan to take; don't depend solely on your GPS.

Be sure to identify your "choke points" (potentially dangerous areas or places where you are most vulnerable) and safe havens, calculating the distance to each. Stick to your predetermined route, and decide in ad-

vance where you will refuel, eat (using only drive-thru options) and take lavatory breaks.

Take time to establish some "checkpoints" (or milestones) along your route so you know how far you have come and how much further you must drive to reach your destination. When you arrive at your home or office, you could be most vulnerable. Write down plans for keeping yourself safe should your worst fears come to fruition.

If at all possible, avoid driving alone. When transporting large quantities of valuables, you really should have a copilot. Riding with a companion will reduce your chances of becoming a target by more than 80 percent. As a former Army Ranger and Green Beret, I always travel with a "Ranger buddy." Inviting your dog to come along also helps decrease your security risk. (Truthfully, my dog smelled better than most of my Ranger buddies did after weeks in the field.) If you do

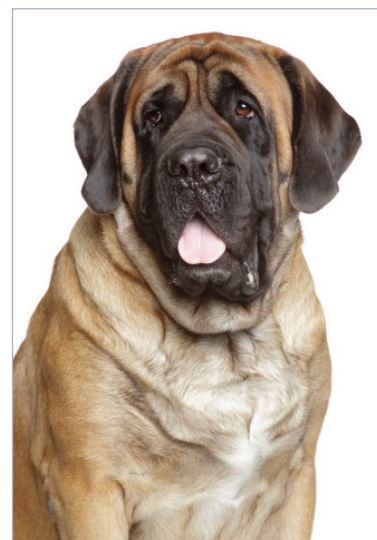


PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/FOTOJOGODKA

▲ **A CANINE** traveling companion can reduce your chances of being targeted by criminals.

If you decide to evade your assailant, turn on your emergency flashers, which will mask your moves, especially when you apply the brakes.

travel with a four-legged friend, be sure to factor this into your safety procedures and plan for your pet's needs.

Try to vary your routine. If you depart your home every day at 9:35 a.m. and consistently take the identical route to and from the same destination, you're broadcasting to even the dumbest thieves that you are an easy mark. One dealer boasted to me that after every coin show, the first thing he does on Monday morning is to be at his bank when it opens at 9 a.m. to place his inventory in the vault. When I mentioned the staggering number of robberies that occur in bank parking lots and at ATMs, he replied, "My bank is in a good neighborhood." If you were a bandit, wouldn't you target an affluent area, where the probability of a bigger score is higher?

If you have the opportunity to enroll in a professional driving course, do so. What you will learn will be valuable in your work and make you a better and safer driver. You will quickly discover that driving requires 100-percent focus and concentration. If you are in the habit of tooling down the road while you drink coffee, smoke a cigarette, fidget with the radio and check your text messages, you can't possibly drive safely. Even speaking on the phone using a hands-free device is distracting. Keep conversations to less than 15 seconds, just long enough to tell the other party you will call him or her back when you are not behind the wheel.

One clear advantage you have over potential perpetrators is that while you are reading and putting into practice the advice



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/NEON JELLYFISH

▲ **PLAN IN ADVANCE** where you will stop for meals. It's best to remain in your vehicle and use the drive-thru window.

in this article, they most likely are getting high on drugs or alcohol in an effort to build up their courage to commit the crime against you. With any luck, their wits will be dulled and their reaction time will be slower than yours.

Perimeter

When you are on the road, be very cautious and aware of vehicles behind you. If you are on a highway, drive at different speeds for 20 to 30 minutes and see if the car in your rearview mirror copies you. During the first hour of travel, exit and then return to the highway. This can help you determine if you are being followed and will make it more difficult for a thief to keep up with you.

If you suspect you are being followed, exit and make a right

turn. If you are still concerned, make a second right turn. If the vehicle remains behind you, you could have a problem. If after a third right turn you are still being followed, you have been targeted. Do not stop! And under no circumstances should you drive to your destination.

If you decide to evade your assailant, turn on your emergency flashers, which will mask your moves, especially when you



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/LUKA TDB

► **DON'T PULL OVER** for an unmarked police car unless you're certain it's an authorized stop.

When you are leaving a secure convention or facility, just prior to loading your coins in the car, **go to the restroom** even if you don't feel you need to.

apply the brakes. If you can, drive to the nearest police or fire station. If you are on an interstate, move to the left lane and maintain a speed of 45 mph. It is impossible for a car to follow you without being obvious. Of course, you will be passed by hundreds of annoyed drivers, but eventually you will see a flashing blue light in your rearview mirror, which is your objective.

Should an identifiable police officer stop you, signal and pull off on the far right side of the road, out of traffic, and switch on your hazard lights. If the vehicle is unmarked or you do not see a uniformed police officer,

External

Before you climb into your vehicle with a cargo of rare coins, visually inspect the exterior for any signs of tampering. Keep your car clean so any new smudges or marks can be seen easily. (You also can place small strips of clear cellophane tape on the doors, hood and trunk; if these are disturbed when you return to your vehicle, someone might have tampered with it.)

Conduct a close visual inspection of your tires. Check the air pressure, and look at the tread for punctures and inside the tire for devices that could disable your vehicle later. Peer

When you need to refuel, select a gas station where you can pay directly at the pump with a credit card. Keep your vehicle locked during the fueling process. When traveling with another person, insure that someone is behind the wheel every time you must stop. If you need to stop for a brief rest, choose a location that offers a clear, wide view of the area, and keep your engine running.

When you are leaving a secure convention or facility, just prior to loading your coins in the car, go to the restroom even if you don't feel you need to. Hours might pass before you have another safe opportunity. If you are traveling alone and must use a restroom, seek out a convenience store or gas station where you can park in clear view of the attendant. If appropriate, ask him or her to keep an eye on your car. Avoid designated rest areas on state highways, as they are known to attract petty thieves. A high-traffic truck stop is a better choice.

If you feel yourself getting fatigued, stop at a national hotel/motel chain. The expense is minimal compared to the potential loss of your property or life. Make sure you take your valuables with you. Carry an extra cable lock to secure them in your room. (Plumbing works well as an anchor point.)

Some thieves intentionally collide with drivers to distract them. "Car bumping" is most prevalent in large cities like Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Miami and Houston. Keep your car doors locked and windows up, and have a can of pepper spray in close proximity. (A far more effective spray is wasp killer, as it

HIGHWAY REST STOPS can attract petty thieves. Avoid these areas when you are traveling with valuables.



turn on your flashers, but do not move to the side of the road. Use your cell phone and dial 911 to verify the stop is authorized. If it is legitimate, the patrolman will call for backup by a marked police vehicle driven by a uniformed officer. Only after you are assured that it is an authorized stop should you pull over.

under the engine compartment to see if any fluids are leaking. A favorite strategy among thieves is to perforate the radiator hose with a nail or awl. After 100 miles or so, the rubber expands, causing coolant to leak out. The vehicle consequently overheats, requiring you to pull off the road and become a vulnerable target.

Be sure to regularly maintain your vehicle, as the last thing you want is a breakdown.
Replace the tires, hoses and brakes a little sooner than you normally would.

PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/MICHAEL LANGHOFF



▲ **BEFORE YOU DEPART**, make sure your coin case is the last item you put in the trunk. When you arrive at your destination, remove and secure the coins first.

can blind an assailant for up to three days.) If someone approaches you, have it ready to use should the seemingly harmless pedestrian turn out to be an attacker looking to break your window. Again, it is safer to drive away from a dangerous situation than it is to defend yourself.

If you are involved in a carjacking, immediately give up your vehicle. Many drivers have been injured trying to resist. If, however, you are ordered back into your car, do not do it, even if the assailant is armed. Your chances of survival are better if you do not get into the vehicle.

Internal

Sometimes folks ask me what kind of vehicle is the most secure. Few people can afford to go out immediately and buy a new car in which to transport their coins. However, when purchasing an automobile, it makes good sense to consider its safety and security systems, both passive and active. Many government agencies use the Chevrolet

Suburban or Ford Expedition. Both can be easily modified with additional security and safety features. BMW and Mercedes have optional locking systems and non-breakable windows. Somewhere between flying down the highway in a convertible with your hair blowing in the wind and your coin case on the back seat, and traveling in an Abrams tank, you will find a vehicle with the safety options that are right for you.

If you decide to make do with your present car, you can take steps to make it more secure. Prior to loading your inventory for a coin show, be sure you have a full tank of gas. Use a locking gas cap to prevent intentional fuel contamination. If your car's hood does not lock from the inside, have an internal lock installed.

Darkly tinted glass helps conceal your cargo, but also can draw the attention of law enforcement. Drape your cases and bags with a blanket, sheet or tablecloth. If your car has a

vanity plate, especially one that identifies you as a collector, replace it. Remove all bumper stickers, as they are readily remembered and make it easier for a thief to tail you.

Be sure to regularly maintain your vehicle, as the last thing you want is a breakdown. Replace the tires, hoses and brakes a little sooner than you normally would. Subscribe to AAA or another roadside-assistance service. Don't try to repair a flat tire yourself when transporting valuables, unless you want to provide a criminal with a dreamed-of opportunity. Keep road flares, flashlights and a can of Fix-a-Flat® tire inflator at the ready. Some brands of tires allow you to continue to drive, even after a puncture or blowout.

An excellent theft deterrent is an auto alarm that disables the car. I am aware of two instances in which coins were an unexpected bonus during a common auto heist. One coin dealer I know went into a convenience store to get a cup of coffee, leaving his keys in the car with the engine running. When he returned, his vehicle—and his inventory—were gone. He called the police, who later found the car with all the coins still in the trunk, undisturbed! That dealer is perhaps the most careless—and luckiest—numismatist I know. (I'd like to offer a word of warning at this point. When locking your car with a remote key, be sure you are not being observed, as thieves can capture your code and open your vehicle at a later date and location.)

When you are transporting valuables, a smartphone is a must. For instant assistance, pre-load the highway patrol

**If you are determined to carry a firearm while traveling,
research the laws in your state and the areas you plan to visit.**

PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/AABEJON



▲ **WHEN YOU REFUEL**, lock your vehicle and pay with a credit card at the pump.

► **INVESTIGATE STATE LAWS** before you travel with a firearm.

numbers of the states through which you plan to travel. It amazes me how quickly state troopers respond, even in areas that appear to be remote. Some newer cell phones have the ability to search for the nearest 911 dispatchers, based on your location. In an emergency, leave the phone on so the operator can monitor your situation. However, use discretion when discussing coin business on a mobile phone, as it can be easily scanned using simple devices available at most radio or electronics stores.

When packing your vehicle, always remember, “Coins in last when departing—coins out first when arriving.” Lock your coin cases to the inside frame of your vehicle. A simple eyebolt can be installed in your trunk by any mechanic. Tether the case using a sheathed, coil-type bicycle



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/ARTFULLY79

could outrun me, but not while carrying a handle-less, 75-pound case in both hands.

Firearms

Driving with a firearm in a vehicle can be a headache for the law-abiding citizen. Unfortunately, there is little consistency in state regulations in this regard. If you are determined to carry a firearm while traveling, research the laws in your state and the areas you plan to visit.

lock. These are not easily severed with bolt cutters and will make a “bump, snatch and run” more difficult. Also, be sure to lock your doors *immediately* after sitting behind the wheel.

With regard to coin cases, I prefer the hard-sided Pelican™ brand. When paired with a case-hardened, four-tumbler lock, it is the most secure option available. The handles on most are the weakest point, and without one, heavy cases are very difficult to carry. To slow down thieves, deliberately overload your case(s), but not so much so that you injure yourself during loading and unloading. Thousands of robbers probably

Better Safe than Sorry

Everyone makes mistakes, but try to avoid repeating them, especially when it comes to your personal safety. If you routinely violate your own security procedures and have not been a victim, consider yourself lucky. If you want to gamble, I recommend you go to a casino! ■

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This article is not intended to be a legal or tactical guide. The author invites readers' comments and suggestions. Send them to Colonel Steven Ellsworth (Ret.), c/o Butternut, P.O. Box 2869, Brentwood, TN 37027, e-mail butternut@butternut.org.

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ICELAND'S

1930 ALTHING millennium

Coinage

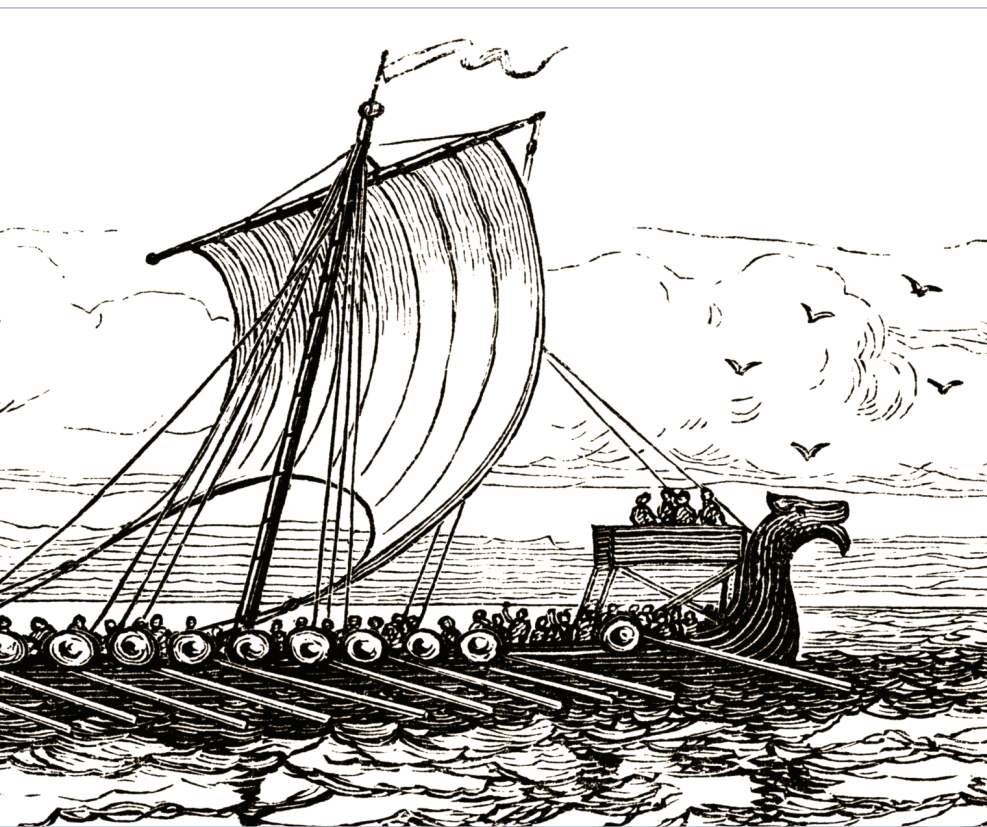
Three commemoratives that celebrate the world's oldest Parliament sport atypical motifs.



AS A STATE legislator and former political science instructor, I have a natural interest in coinage depicting or commemorating legislative bodies. For example, the United States Mint has struck several issues recognizing Congress, and two classic commemorative half dollars that show the state capitols of South Carolina (1936) and Iowa (1946). More recently, one of the four 2009 Lincoln Bicentennial cents features the “old” Illinois Capitol building, while another shows the U.S. Capitol under construction.

Similarly, our neighbor to the north has struck several coins depicting the Canadian Parliament. Some of my favorites, however, both for their subject matter and design, are the three 1930 Icelandic commemoratives that celebrate the millennium of the Althing, the world's first parliamentary system. The designs on these attractive coins differ from the norm by not depicting government buildings. They are interesting and fresh,

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but also have medieval and mystical qualities.

Iceland & Its Coinage

Iceland is an island nation in Northern Europe that lies northwest of the United Kingdom between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. It occupies a strategic location between Greenland and Europe, is the westernmost European country and its capital, Reykjavík, is the northernmost national capital in the world.

The Kingdom of Iceland was a constitutional monarchy that was formed by the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union signed on December 1, 1918. It lasted until June 17, 1944, when a national referendum established the Republic of Iceland.

The nation has more land covered by glaciers than anywhere in continental Europe and is a hotspot for volcanic activity. Because of this combination, Iceland often is referred to as the “Land of Fire and Ice.”

At almost 40,000 square miles, Iceland consumes an area

slightly smaller than Kentucky. At the time of this writing, approximately 340,000 people reside there. By comparison, more than 585,500 individuals live in Wyoming, the least populated U.S. state.

The *króna* (plural *kronur*) is Iceland’s currency. It was originally subdivided into 100 *aurar* (singular *eyrir*), but this system is no longer used. The word *króna*, meaning “crown” (*corona* in Latin), is related to other Nordic currencies, such as the Danish and Norwegian *krone* and the Swedish *krona*.

Early Settlement

Iceland was founded by Norse (Norwegian) and Celtic (Scottish and Irish) immigrants during the late 9th and 10th centuries. Modern-day Icelanders often point to the former as their ancestors and speak fondly of their Viking past. While there is some argument as to the motives of the first widespread Nordic settlement, convention holds that the Norsemen were fleeing the

tyranny of Norwegian King Harald Fairhair, who drove them from their ancestral lands in southern Norway. Arriving in Iceland, they threw the high seats over the side of their longboats and built their new homesteads where the seats washed ashore, believing that the divine hand of Thor would choose the spot.

Much of the country’s history is recorded in *The Book of Settlements: Landnámabók*, an early saga written by a well-respected priest named Ari Thorgilsson (also known as Ari the Wise). In addition to describing the first settlement, it includes a discussion of Ice-

◀ **NORSEMEN FLEEING** the tyrannical rule of King Harald Fairhair threw the high seats from their ship and, believing that the god Thor (below) would guide their way, built homes wherever the seats washed ashore.



land’s conversion to Christianity and, of relevance to this article, the development of the Althing. According to Ari the Wise, the creation of Parliament was a novel solution to the problem of deciding on a system of laws for the newly created country. The exiled Norsemen quickly developed their own national

IMAGES: GETTY IMAGES/DANLIER (ICELAND), BEELDBEWERKING (THOR) & WHITEMAY

Most collectors of Icelandic issues consider them to be the first legal-tender, non-circulating commemoratives produced by the country.

identity, creating the Althing in A.D. 930. The text describes the process of forming the national unicameral legislative body in great detail. This included dividing Iceland into four administrative districts, with representatives chosen from each. Local chieftains gathered at *Thingvellir* ("Parliament plains"), a natural amphitheater, where they elected leaders yearly. These meetings further refined the laws of the new nation, and continue (albeit in a different location) to this day.

Bold Commemoratives

In 1930 a three-piece commemorative set was struck to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the Althing. The coins, one bronze and two silver, were issued in denominations of 2, 5 and 10 kronurs. They were produced by the Saxon State

Mint, a private facility in Muldenhütten, Germany.

The legal status of these specimens has been subject to ques-

tion and controversy. The Althing passed a law on May 4, 1929, which mandated that if all 40,000 pieces were not sold, the remainder would be "given validity as legal tender by a royal proclamation." All the coins sold, however, so no royal proclamation was ever issued. Thus, many consider these pieces commemorative medallic issues.

Others view them as coins, since the denomination appears on the edge, and the intent of the Althing was to produce legal-tender coins. At one time, Krause Publications listed and pictured them in its *Standard*

Catalog of World Coins. Today, however, the pieces are featured in its companion volume, *Unusual World Coins*, as X#M1 (2 kronurs); X#M2 (5 kronurs); and X#M3 (10 kronurs). Additionally, in *Commemorative Coins of Scandinavia Since 1900*, published in 2008, Charles Horch treats them as legal-tender issues and not as medals or fantasy pieces.

Many older texts commonly treated the pieces as coinage, as well. In any event, most collectors of Icelandic issues consider them to be the first legal-tender, non-circulating commemoratives produced by the country, or simply ignore the controversy altogether.

Iceland does not have a prolific history of issuing commemoratives, and there are only a handful of others available. Notable among these is another three-coin series (two silver and one gold) released in 1974 for the 1,100th anniversary of the first settlement. Collectors who purchase issues from the United States Mint are probably familiar with a joint emission in the year 2000 of a 1,000 kronur Icelandic silver coin (KM-37 in the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*) and a commemorative U.S. silver dollar featuring Leif Ericson (KM-313).

The three 1930 Althing commemoratives were sold separately and also as a three-piece set, presented in a blue cardboard, felt-lined box. They usually appear on the market on their own, although specimens in the original packaging show up from time to time.



A FLAG FLIES at the location of the first meeting of Parliament at Thingvellir in A.D. 930.



▲ THE U.S. MINT struck a dollar and a 1,000 kronurs to celebrate the millenium anniversary of Leif Ericson's discovery. Not Actual Size

2 Kronurs

The 35.5mm 2 kronurs was struck in bronze and weighs 20g. It has an incused, lettered edge that states the coins' denomination. The Saxon State Mint struck 20,000 in medal rotation.

The obverse features a female figure in classic attire seated in a massive chair. In her right hand she clasps a book of the laws, in her left is the torch of freedom. Her right foot rests on a large two-edged sword, signifying peace. To her right on the arm of the chair is the hammer of Thor, and the Christian cross appears at her left. These symbols represent the mingling of the religion of the early settlers and their later adoption of Christianity. She is flanked by the commemorative dates 930 and 1930.

The designer's initials, B.B. (for Baldvin Bjornsson) are at the bottom right.

The reverse design is in the form of a battle shield quartered by wide-nailed bands; inside the four quarters are legendary guardian spirits that appear in the book *Heimskringla*, or "Orb of the World." At the top left is a vulture; top right a dragon; lower left a bull; and lower right a giant holding a staff. Around the periphery of the shield between large nail heads in small letters is a runic inscription that, when translated, reads THE ALTHING WAS FOUNDED NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY. The designer's initials, T.M. (for Tryggvi Magnusson), appear at the lower right.

5 Kronurs

The 35.5mm 5 kronurs was struck in silver and weighs 22g. Like the 2 kronurs, the denomi-

nation is rendered in incuse letters on the edge. The mint produced 10,000 in medal rotation.

The obverse shows a man in ancient costume, representing the individuals who formulated the first code of laws, standing at the site of the meeting of the first Althing—a level stretch of ground surrounded by high canyon walls of volcanic rock. The peripheral inscription translated from Icelandic reads A COUNTRY MUST BE FOUNDED ON LAW/ 930-1930. Designer Baldvin Bjornsson's initials are at the bottom center.

THE 1930 ALTHING *Millenium commemorative set includes (clockwise, from left) 2, 5 and 10 kronurs.* Not Actual Size

The reverse features two intertwined dragons, while the peripheral inscription in Icelandic reads THE ALTHING WAS ESTABLISHED BY ULFLJOT AND ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE LAND. This is a quotation from Ari the Wise's *Book of the Iclander*. Ulfljot was the historic figure who delivered the code of laws to the first Althing; the designer's initials, G.E. (for Gudmundur Einarsson) appear below.

10 Kronurs

The highest-denominated coin—the 10 kronurs—is one of my personal favorites for its pure artistry. It is large for the era, measuring 45mm and weighing 35g. One of the interesting things about this particular piece is that it contains no legends on either the obverse or the reverse—only the denomination, which appears

incused on the edge. Although issued in 1930, the date appears nowhere on the coin. Like the 5 kronurs, 10,000 of these commemoratives were struck in medal rotation.

The obverse design features the figure of Thule, king of the Northland, seated on a throne. If this coin were issued today, commentators would probably liken it to something out of the popular HBO series *Game of Thrones*. The motif consists of an image of King Thule resting his hands on the bowed heads of a boy and girl kneeling at either side of him. It is definitely imagery that

stands out from the crowd. Designer Einar Johnsson's initials can be found at the lower left. Behind the throne are native huckleberry bushes. The arms of the throne are heads of dragons, an element in the ancient Norse style that represents protection. In the background are the sea, mountainous terrain and the midnight sun, representative of the topography of the land and the dazzling natural phenomenon that occurs when the country experiences six months of almost continuous daylight.

The reverse features an adaptation of the Kingdom of Iceland's coat of arms (1918-44), which consists of a shield charged with a Greek-style red cross and features a white border. The symbol also is significant because it was by a decision of the Althing that Iceland adopted Christianity in



PHOTOS: STEVEN BIEDA (COINS) & GETTY IMAGES/SHAITH

The coins' unique backstory, questionable provenance and delightful if somewhat mystical designs allow them to stand out.

ILLUSTRATION: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS/RKT2312

A.D. 1,000. The shield is surmounted by the Danish royal crown and is supported by the four guardian spirits of Iceland. A bull and vulture appear at the left, while a dragon and a giant holding a staff are to the right. On a platform upon which the shield and figures rest is a war ship under full sail, symbolic of Iceland's Viking heritage. The designer's initials, B.B. (again for Baldvin Bjornsson) are at the bottom.

Price & Availability

All three coins are readily available today and can be purchased from dealers specializing in world coins or on Internet auction sites such as eBay. The bronze 2 kronurs and silver 5 kronurs generally trade in the \$100-\$150 range for uncirculated examples, and the silver 10 kronurs in the same condition sells for between \$200 and \$250. Encapsulated coins from the major grading services also can be found.

As mentioned earlier, the original packaging is a little more elusive, but occasionally appears for sale. It has been my experience that these sets usually command a premium and often are in more pristine condition than the individual coins generally found in the marketplace.

I've often encountered these commemoratives encapsulated in three-coin Capital Plastics holders. The company had produced a special case for this attractive set, and they can be found with some frequency on Internet auction sites.

The specimens were issued with an antique finish, although some display a darker



patina than others, particularly the bronze pieces. The coins, especially the 10 kronurs, often have rim damage, so it is a good idea to pay special attention to this area.

As commemoratives of the world's oldest parliamentary system, the 1930 Iceland Althing Millennium coins are an interesting series. The nation of Iceland has a somewhat limited numismatic history, with only a small handful of commemoratives. Their unique backstory, questionable provenance and delightful if somewhat mystical designs are all qualities that allow them to stand out in the crowded field of foreign specimens, and make this series fun and interesting to collect. ■

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Where have all the “POKER CHIPS” gone?

A collector explains how the Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tender note became one of the scarcest 20th-century types.

“CHIEFS,” “BATTLESHIPS,” “Green Eagles.” Collectors of the United States’ great large-size bank notes often use these evocative nicknames to describe their holdings. The Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tender note earned the title “Poker Chip” because the circular design behind each numeral “10” on the back resembles a gaming token. Issued for only a few days, the Poker Chip is a scarce and desirable type, thanks to a unique series of events.

Confusing Bills

Today, a \$10 bill is a \$10 bill. In the first decades of the 20th century, however, the situation was more complex. During that time, the United States issued currency under several different authorities; each type was supported by its own law and backed by a specific asset or guarantee. An American holding a \$10 note in 1915, for example, might have a Series of 1901 Legal Tender note (backed by the general credit of the federal government); a Series of 1902 National Currency note (backed by a local

bank with a secondary guarantee from the U.S. Treasury); a Series of 1907 Gold Certificate (backed by government gold-coin stockpiles); a Series of 1908 Silver Certificate (backed by the same, except silver coins); or a Series of 1914 Federal Reserve note (backed by the assets of the cen-

tral bank). The Treasury issued all five of these bills at the same time, each with a completely different design. In addition to confusing the public and cash handlers, U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) staff had to make and manage separate printing plates for each type.

Simplified Design

Looking to eliminate the confusion, the Treasury Department began to reform currency in the early 1920s. The plan did not affect Federal Reserve or National Currency notes. However, new paper bills dated 1922 or 1923 with plainer, more modern designs were assigned to each denomination of Legal Tender notes, Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates. The United States gradually reduced the number of denominations issued, as well as the types within each denomination. With the \$10, the Bureau printed only small numbers of the new Series of 1923 Legal Tender notes, but did not issue them, as Gold Certificates and Federal Reserve notes met the needs of commerce.



▲ “POKER CHIP” is slang for a Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tender note. The term refers to the circular image behind the numeral “10” on the back of the bill.

PHOTOS: GETTY IMAGES/PHOTOSOUP (CHIPS) & HERITAGE AUCTIONS

After those 15 days, **no notes ever left the BEP;**

thus, every example that exists today comes from this brief emergency emission.

This new Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tender note resembled the existing Series of 1914 \$10 Federal Reserve note, with its portrait of Andrew Jackson surrounded by ample white space.

However, instead of the Fed's illustrations of farming and manufacturing, the back of the Legal Tender was dominated by the large round "10" counters or rosettes that give the specimen its nickname.

The Poker Chips would have stayed in BEP vaults for decades if not for a legal requirement specifying that the awkward amount of \$346,681,016 in legal-tender notes must be in circulation at all times. Printing practices in those days required the BEP to age sheets of blank paper before printing money, as well as

► **THE SERIES OF 1914 \$10 Federal Reserve note carries a portrait of Andrew Jackson on an austere white field on the front. This image is similar in design to the Poker Chip note and other issues.**

Not Actual Size



to dry damp sheets between printing the fronts and backs of the notes. So, if more bills were needed to meet the legal requirement, it was not possible to quickly produce an additional supply. In February 1926, the stored Poker Chips were the only legal-tender notes available, and the BEP delivered 696,000 to the Treasury from February 6 to February 20. After those 15 days, no notes ever left the BEP; thus, every example that exists today comes from this brief emergency emission.

\$82,600, including the typical buyer's premium.

Uncommon Notes

The Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tenders became scarce and valuable because the government mostly used other \$10 bills. Two additional 1923 notes became uncommon for a similar reason. The Series of 1923 \$5 Silver Certificate was phased out as part of the same reform, with only 6,316,000 printed. Known as the "Porthole" note because of its portrait of Abraham Lincoln in a circular window, it appears on the market less often than the Series of 1907 \$5 Legal Tender note that remained in production until the end of the large-size era. When production of the Series of 1923 \$1 Legal Tender note ended early, the bill was not rare, as 82 million were made. This number, however, pales in comparison to the Series of 1923 \$1 Silver Certificate that took its place, with more than 2.5 billion put into circulation. The market value of the \$1 Legal Tender note is about five times the price of the comparable Silver Certificate.

The market also gives some indication of the surviving population. Consider Heritage Auctions' U.S. currency sale at the January 2017 Florida United Numismatists convention, which is typically the largest paper money

Star notes (which replaced imperfect notes and have a star in the serial number) appear even less often. The BEP made about 4,000 of these and only three exist today. One of them was the centerpiece of the Dave Rickey Collection of U.S. Large-Size Star Notes and sold by Lyn Knight Currency Auctions on June 19, 2015. Despite its modest grade of Fine-15, the example went for



▲ **ISSUED FOR ONLY 15 DAYS, the Series of 1923 \$10 Legal Tender note is one of the scarcest U.S. 20th-century paper currency types.**

Not Actual Size

"Poker Chip" Note Populations

DENOMINATION	DISCONTINUED TYPE	NO. FOR SALE	CONTINUED TYPE	NO. FOR SALE
\$1	1923 Legal Tender	FUN: 10 eBay: 42	1923 Silver Certificate	FUN: 26 eBay: 972
\$5	1923 Silver Certificate	FUN: 15 eBay: 49	1907 Legal Tender	FUN: 38 eBay: 50
\$10	1923 Legal Tender	FUN: 4 eBay: 4	1922 Gold Certificate	FUN: 33 eBay: 82

auction of the year. The numbers in the table above understate the ubiquity of the continued notes, because most are not valuable enough to appear in a major auction. A typical uncirculated 1923 \$1 Silver Certificate, for example, brings a little over \$100. An auctioneer putting together a catalog might accept only 1923 \$1 Silvers with exceptional grades, scarce varieties or stars, but would take a 1923 \$10 Legal Tender Note in any but the worst condition. Even with numbers skewed toward more valuable types, the discontinued notes appeared less often than those that stayed in production through the end of the large-size era. As a balance, the above chart also includes the numbers of each type appearing on eBay

in the same month, which includes notes of all conditions and values.

According to this table, Heritage consignors offered about eight times as many 1922 \$10 Gold Certificates as 1923 \$10 Legals, while eBay sellers listed approximately 20 times more examples of Gold Certificates.

Scarce Examples

To assess its scarcity another way, compare the Poker Chip with the Series of 1901 \$10 Legal Tender note. Known as the "Bison" and a favorite among collectors, this issue displays the distinctly American beast flanked by portraits of explorers Lewis and Clark. *The Whitman Encyclopedia of U.S. Paper Money* gives production numbers and

estimated surviving populations for many notes. Combining the several varieties and excluding stars, the United States made 116,518,000 examples of the Bison note over a span of more than 20 years, and about 4,000 are known today. In contrast, only 696,000 Poker Chips left the BEP, or about one for every 167 Bisons. As a newer issue and a scarce design, the 1923 notes were saved by collectors and, as such, have a higher survival rate. This does not mean they are common, however, as only about 500 remain, or one-eighth the number of Bison issues.

Neither note is cheap, but the price difference is not as great as the numbers initially suggest. The 1923 is priced two to three times more than the 1901, depending on



► **THE 1901 BISON NOTE** that preceded the 1923 Poker Chip is more artistic, more common, and remains popular with collectors.

◀ **THE LARGE-SIZE NOTES** of 1923 served as the rough models for U.S. small-size currency designs that continued into the 1990s, such as the Series of 1990 \$20 bill. This specimen was graded "Gem New" by PCGS Currency.



PHOTOS: HERITAGE AUCTIONS

grade, but does not show the even greater jump that could be expected when only 500 examples are available for all the collectors of U.S. large-size notes.

Unification at Last

The Bison and other notes of its period remain favorites of collectors because of their dramatic artwork. Like the Series of 1923 \$1 and \$5 notes, however, the \$10 bill did not have the allegorical artistry of its predecessors. It

with the beginning of small-size currency. (Most of the initial small-size notes were dated 1928, but the Treasury began distributing them in 1929.) Although the United States continued to issue notes with a variety of legal authorizations and backings, each denomination bore the same images. The colors of the Treasury seals and subtle variations in wording distinguished notes that seemingly were identical to the general public.

from late-19th- and early-20th-century currency. Check the back of the Series 541 \$10 MPC first used in 1958 to see the familiar “10” counters. The Series 691 MPCs (printed in 1969 but never issued) returned to the Series 541 designs, including the iconic rosettes.

Enduring Engravings

Even more importantly, the Poker Chip design lives on in the currency in our wallets today. The Jackson portrait and general layout continued on the face of the several types of Series of 1928 and 1929 \$20 notes that were issued when the United States switched to small-size currency. Those stayed in production with the same general outline for decades, and the Series of 1996 “Big Head” redesign kept the same central portrait.

The artistic rendering of the much-anticipated Harriet Tubman \$20, expected to debut in a few years, has not been finalized. However, its back will include a nod to the long-lived Jackson \$20 notes, possibly to keep the president’s image familiar to U.S. currency users around the world. ■

SOURCES

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▲ **THIS SERIES 541 \$10 Military Payment Certificate**, first issued in 1958, repurposed the circular counters that gave the Poker Chip its name.

Not Actual Size

more closely resembled the small-size notes that debuted a few years later. Although still technically impressive and printed to the highest standards, the 1923 designs gave up goddesses and allegorical figures in favor of historical portraits and

trait of Alexander Hamilton (Jackson was moved to the \$20), same small “10” denomination at each corner on the front and back, and same engraving of the U.S. Treasury building. As the Treasury gradually discontinued currency types over the ensuing

decades, the situation continued to simplify, and by 1970 only the Federal Reserve note remained. This meant that, as did most other countries, the United States used just a single type of bank note for each denomination.

For better and for worse, the reform was complete.

The Poker Chip, however, did not go away. Military Payment Certificates (or “MPCs,” used on American military bases overseas) often reused elements



▲ **ALL THE 1923 NOTES**, like this \$1 Silver Certificate, used plainer designs resembling the small-size notes that debuted a few years later.

Not Actual Size

plain denominations. A Treasury Department annual report described the 1923 notes as “admittedly utilitarian in character.”

This movement toward a unified design came closer to fulfillment a few years later in 1929

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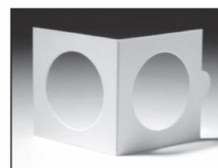
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COINS OF THE BIBLE

Numerous tales from this sacred text involve currency.

Though the generally accepted definition of “biblical coin” extends to all specimens minted in the Holy Land (ancient Palestine), the literal application is limited to the coins referenced in the Bible. As stated by David Vagi, director of Numismatic Guaranty Corporation Ancients in his article “NGC Ancients: Biblical Coins,” “The most eagerly sought of all biblical coins are the

timating that more than 5 billion Bibles have sold, it is no surprise that demand is high for these fundamental pieces of global history.

Gold, Silver, Bronze & Iron Talents

While not technically coins, talents were exchanged in much the same way and precursed ancient issues. By definition, a talent is a chunk of metal of a particular weight, usually melted into a round disk or ring shape. A single talent was more than 75 pounds, so when King David, “took the crown from [the] king’s head,” put it on his own head, and “it weighed a talent of gold” (II Samuel 12:29), this was quite a feat, indeed. The mention of talents was used interchangeably as a measurement of weight and a unit of money.

Even though the talent was the largest unit of measurement, it was still commonly used in trade, despite its obvious bulk. The talent constituted 60 *minas*, with each mina equal to 50 *shekels*. A shekel was equivalent to 2 *bekas*, and finally each beka was 10 *gerahs* (thus, 1 talent was equal to 60,000 *gerahs*). There was no organized system in place to assay talents or create standards for use, so it was (for the most part) left up to the merchant to decide whether to tip the scales in his favor during trade.

According to a recent *Coin World* article by Gerald Tebben, this monetary system dated back to the era of Moses. In the biblical book of Exodus (30:12-13), the Lord told Moses that every Israelite in the census “is to give a ransom for himself to the Lord [...] This is what everyone who is regis-

tered is to give: half a shekel according to the shekel of the sanctuary [the shekel weighed 20 *gerahs*], half a shekel as a contribution to the Lord.” Based on this, it can be concluded that the talent system was in place for many centuries—perhaps a millennium—before coins were struck for the first time in the ancient world. (When they eventually were issued, they continued to be called shekels).

Perhaps the most famous mention of this monetary unit is in “The Parable of the Talents” (Matthew 25:14-30). In the tale, three servants are given a varying number of talents. Two returned to their master having made a profit, while one did not. The latter is rebuked for not using the gift in the same way. Realizing the immense weight and resulting inconvenience of using talents in trade, the need for a more effective system was clear, which eventually came in the form of coins.

Coinage of Darius the Great

The books of the Old Testament rarely make reference to coins. With the invention of coinage usually attributed around the 7th-century B.C., it is somewhat surprising that the only mentions of anything more specific than the generic bullion silver and gold talents are the gold *darics* and silver *sigloi* of Darius I, king of Persia. Most famous for leading the Achaemenid or First Persian Empire (550-330 B.C.) to its peak in terms of territory, Darius also was responsible for innumerable construction projects that redefined trade and transportation.

“THE PARABLE OF TALENTS,” rendered here in a 1712 woodcut, is the most well-known account of the monetary unit.



“30 pieces of silver,” the ‘Tribute Penny,’ the ‘Widow’s Mite’ and the bronzes of Pontius Pilate.”

Biblical references to coins date back to the Old Testament. For example, the gold *darics* and silver *sigloi* (singular *siglos*) of Darius I (or “Darius the Great”) are mentioned, as are *talents* (rings of gold, silver, bronze or iron) and their division into smaller units. With Guinness World Records es-



Further, he introduced the daric and siglos with the intent of creating a universal currency. Thanks to the dependable intrinsic values of the precious metals and their high purity (approximately 8.1 to 8.5g of 98- to 99-percent gold in each daric), the coins circulated with success across borders and continued to further the Persian economy. The book of Ezra attests to this widespread usage:

When they arrived at the house of the Lord in Jerusalem, some of the heads of the families gave freewill offerings toward the rebuilding of the house of God on its site. According to their ability they gave to the treasury for this work 61,000 darics of gold, 5,000 minas of silver and 100 priestly garments. (2:68-69)



▲ **THIS DARIC** of Darius the Great (r. 521-486 B.C.) features a kneeling king on the obverse and an incuse punch on the reverse.

Actual Size: 15mm

The “house” spoken of, widely known as the Second Temple (which had replaced Solomon’s Temple after it was destroyed in 586 B.C. by the Neo-Babylonian Empire), was first authorized in 538 B.C. by Cyrus the Great, predecessor of Darius. However, it was not finished until 515 B.C. under Darius the Great.

During this period, the gold daric evidently had taken hold in general circulation and was being used in volume. While biblical translations sometimes can be unclear, scholars generally agree that the gold daric minted under Darius is the same coin referenced in the book of Ezra. Called the *adarkonim* in original Hebrew in both the books of

Ezra and Nehemiah, the specimen is then referred to as *dram*—a name virtually interchangeable with the daric.

The exact date of mintage is unknown, but given that Darius ruled in 521-486 B.C., it certainly falls within this period. Featured proudly on the obverse is a great king kneeling while facing to the right, with an arrow nocked in his bow and a quiver on his back. On the reverse is an incuse punch without an identifiable pattern. The Persian daric of the Achaemenid Empire eventually was replaced by the *stater* of Philip II of Macedonia depicting a *biga* (two-wheeled chariot). This was in turn replaced by the Nike stater of Alexander the Great, as noted in the *Encyclopædia Iranica*.

The sigloi were the silver counterparts of the daric and share much of the same story. Weighing 5.4 to 5.6g of 97- to 98-percent silver (later downgraded to 94-95 percent), the siglos circulated alongside its more expensive cousin: the daric. The first daric design under Darius (c. 521-510/505 B.C.) depicts a side view of an archer king from the waist up on the obverse, while the reverse displays the same incuse shape as the daric. The later motif (c. 510/505-486 B.C.) portrays the same image of the kneeling archer king as the daric, with an incuse design on the reverse.

As a result of the large quantity melted down by Alexander II, coupled with the coin’s biblical significance, gold darics issued under Darius the Great have become extremely rare and are in high demand. They do not often appear at auction, but when they do, they sell for between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

Silver sigloi are not as scarce as gold darics, but still command high prices, ranging from

less than \$100 for raw, low-grade specimens to more than \$200 in Fine. Quality examples do not often appear on the market.

Widow’s Mite

Perhaps the most famous of all the coins of the Bible, the “widow’s mite” was introduced by Jesus and taught of sacrifice and generosity. The story is dictated in the books of Mark as well as Luke:



As this poor widow gave a sum representing all that she had, she made a true sacrifice.



Jesus sat down opposite the place where the offerings were put and watched the crowd putting their money into the temple treasury. Many rich people threw in large amounts. But a poor widow came and put in two very small copper coins, worth only a few cents.

Calling his disciples to him, Jesus said, “Truly I tell you, this poor widow has put more into the treasury than all the others. They all gave out of their wealth; but she, out of her poverty, put in everything—all she had to live on.” (Mark 12:41-44)

As this poor widow gave a sum representing all that she had, she made a true sacrifice for God and her faith, while others around her donated spare change. The moral of the story is that it is not important how much one gives, but, rather, the sacrifice made in order to give.

◀ **PRUTOT** minted between 103 and 76 B.C. are more commonly known as “widow’s mites.”

Actual Size: 13mm



The “two very small copper coins” mentioned are in fact *prutot* (singular *prutah*), which were minted under King Alexander Jannaeus of Judaea between 103 and 76 B.C. The ob-

verse displays an anchor symbolizing Judaea's naval strength, while the reverse shows a star (sometimes thought to be a wheel) that symbolizes heaven.

That the coins were referred to as "mites" comes from the King James Bible. At the time this translation was published (1611), the prutah was a small-denomination coin, so it was only natural to call the specimen a mite in order to ensure the reader's understanding of the story. The mites that circulated during the time of King James were still in use well after A.D. 1611, when they were no longer minted. The prutot gained the nickname "widow's mite" in the late 1500s. Since then, the "very small copper coins" have been endearingly—but inaccurately—referred to as such.

Tribute Penny

The "tribute penny" is another well-known coin that makes an appearance in the Gospel of Luke:

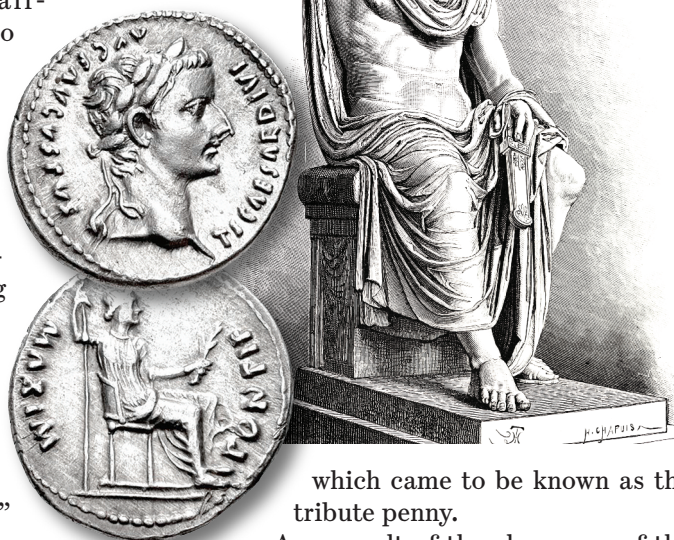
So they asked him, "Teacher, we know that you speak and teach rightly, and show no partiality, but truly teach the way of God. Is it lawful for us to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" But he perceived their craftiness, and said to them, "Show me a denarius. Whose likeness and inscription does it have?" They said, "Caesar's." He said to them, "Then render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

(Luke 20:21-25)

While there is some debate and uncertainty, the silver *denarius* minted from A.D. 14-37 that bears the image of Emperor Tiberius, the third of the "Twelve Caesars," generally is regarded as the specimen in question,

▼ **THE EMPEROR TIBERIUS**
appears on the obverse of this denarius, which often is called the "tribute penny."

Actual Size: 19mm



which came to be known as the tribute penny.

As a result of the clever use of the coin in this teaching, it has gained much interest in the field of numismatics. Oddly enough, these *denarii* would have been uncommon in circulation in Judaea during the time of Jesus, despite that Tiberius was the Roman caesar. Today, the coin is in great demand.

Featured on the obverse along with the wreathed and ribboned profile of Tiberius is the inscription TI[BERIVS] CAESAR DIVI[AVG[VSTI] F[ILIVS] AVGVSTVS, which loosely translates, "Caesar Augustus Tiberius, son of the Divine Augustus." On the reverse, a regal woman thought to be Livia (widow of Augustus and mother of Tiberius) sits upon an ornate chair. Representing Pax, the Roman goddess of peace, the figure holds an olive branch in her left hand and a tall scepter in the other.

30 Pieces of Silver

A solemn moment in biblical history, the betrayal of Jesus at the hands of

Judas Iscariot has been rendered as a woodcut by Albrecht Dürer; sculpted by Francisco Salzillo; and painted by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, to name a few. The 30 pieces of silver promised to Judas for turning Jesus over to the *Sanhedrin* (Jewish high authorities who possessed both religious and political jurisdiction) have since become important symbols of the betrayal and act as a warning not to turn one's back on God. When Judas felt the burden of his actions after accepting money for his betrayal,

He was seized with remorse and returned the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and the elders. "I have sinned," he said, "for I have betrayed innocent blood." "What is that to us?" they replied. "That's your responsibility." So Judas threw the money into the temple and left. Then he went away and hanged himself.

(Matthew 27: 3-5)

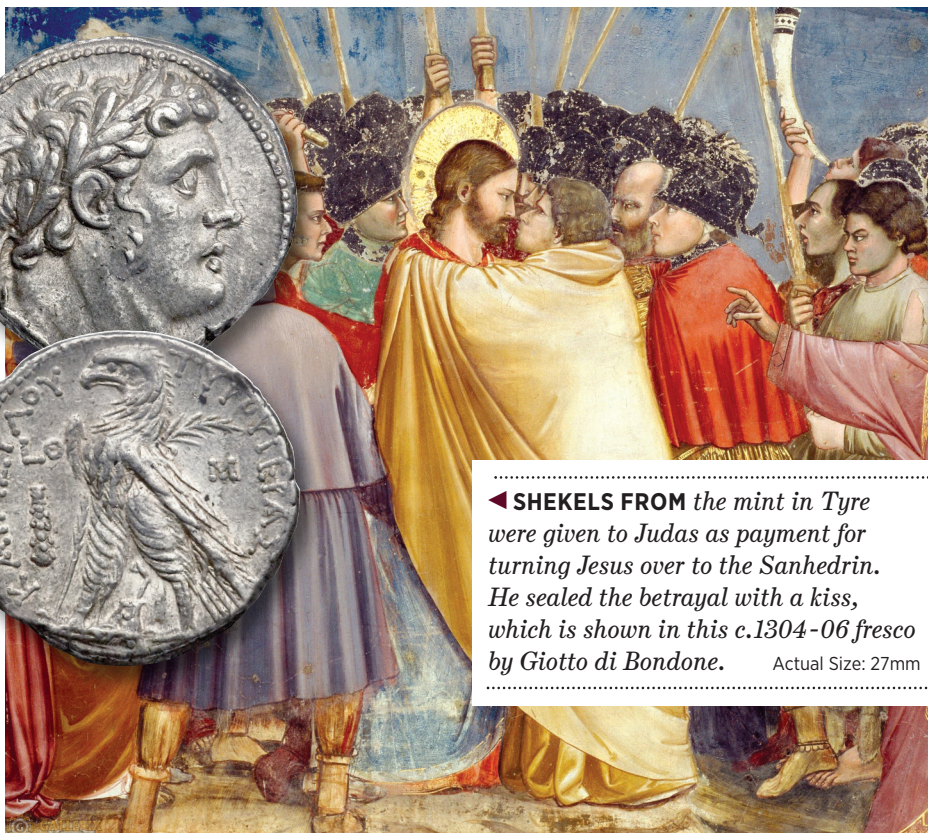
It is now accepted that the silver pieces exchanged were *shekels* from the mint of Tyre (present-day Lebanon). This is the only coin Herod the Great minted in Jerusalem. These were used to pay the temple tax and were strewn about the floor as Jesus angrily drove the merchants from his Father's house (John 2:15-16). Given their biblical

connection, the coins are in high demand.

Struck in silver, the Tyrian shekel (and half shekel) bears the profile of the Phoenician god Melkart on the obverse and an eagle standing on the prow of a ship on the reverse. The date of the coin is also rendered in Greek letters along the reverse, alongside the inscription ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, meaning "of Tyre the holy [city] and [city] of refuge." Between

the years 127 and 19 B.C., a 95-percent silver composition was used, after which time Rome began sourcing 80-percent silver from the Far East. This new composition, however, was not

“The 30 pieces of silver promised to Judas have since become important symbols of the betrayal.”



◀ **SHEKELS FROM** the mint in Tyre were given to Judas as payment for turning Jesus over to the Sanhedrin. He sealed the betrayal with a kiss, which is shown in this c.1304-06 fresco by Giotto di Bondone. Actual Size: 27mm

pure enough to satisfy the temple tax. Religious leaders asked the emperor if they could continue minting coins of their own, but in a higher purity. He obliged them under the condition that the same design be used. Interestingly, the idea of adopting pagan designs did not seem to be a problem, and they continued to be minted until A.D. 65. As noted in an NGC article by Josh Illingworth, the most popular dates are A.D. 33/34, the year Jesus is thought to have been crucified (though many argue that his death occurred in A.D. 30/31), as well as those struck in 1 B.C./A.D. 1 (“millennium shekels”).

As a result of the large number of pieces minted over a long span of years, silver shekels of Tyre can be bought for prices ranging from several hundred for lower-grade, common-date coins up to thousands for higher-grade, better-date specimens.

Bronzes of Pontius Pilate

Pontius Pilate, prefect of Judaea from A.D. 26 to 36, changed the course of history when he sentenced Jesus of Nazareth to death by crucifixion. From

that fateful moment, the paradigm of civilization was forever altered as this new force of religion and morality was introduced. Since then, wars have been waged, lives have been sacrificed, and love has been shown in the face of hate—all this, in part, because of the decision of one man: Pontius Pilate.

The coins of this noted figure benefit from the fascination of those who want to get more in touch with the past. The bronzes are remarkably unique, as they were made both during the exact time of Jesus’ teaching and in the city of his



▲ **THE BRONZES OF** Pontius Pilate, including this A.D. 30 example, were struck during the time of Jesus in the same city in which the latter resided.

Actual Size: 16mm

crucifixion. Furthermore, they were minted under the ruler who authorized his crucifixion. It might very well be that coins handled by Jesus are now in someone’s collection! Needless to say, much curiosity surrounds these small and simply designed pieces.

Under each prefect of Judaea, the only coins made were bronze prutot, not dissimilar to the prutot of Alexander Jannaeus (essentially a larger, more valuable version of the widow’s mite). Pilate only struck examples in A.D. 29, 30 and 31. During this time, two different designs were used, both of which contained pagan symbols offensive to the Jewish people. This was in spite of the Jewish prohibition against the inclusion of images of persons or animals on their coinage (which technically was not violated).

Shown on the obverse of the A.D. 29 bronze are three ears of barley, along with the date in Greek. On the reverse is a *simpulum* (Roman ladle or wine decanter used in sacrificial ceremonies and as the sign of Roman priesthood). Along the edges of both obverse and reverse is the Greek inscription ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ, meaning “of Tiberius Emperor.”

The obverse of the A.D. 30 and 31 coins feature a *lituus* (curved staff used in Roman religious rituals by augurs or religious officials) inside the customary Greek inscription, with the date inside a laurel wreath on the reverse.

Despite that most specimens crossing the auction block are poorly struck or heavily worn, the bronzes make up for this with their exquisite history and sentimentality. Rightfully so, these coins capture the minds of the world, as collectors are transported to the time of Christ some two millennia ago.

Assembling a collection of biblical coins can be a daunting but rewarding task. Arguably, no other area of collecting holds quite the same historical significance as the specimens that are referenced in the best-selling book of all time: the Holy Bible.

ancients@money.org



ASBESTOS THEY COULD

A manufacturer of roofing materials issued tokens in the late 19th-century in conjunction with a trade convention.

When my book *Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions* (ANA Library Catalog No. PA40.S2m) was published in 1991, I was already familiar with the 39mm tokens issued by the H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company. I listed seven types, all with the same reverse inscription, which reads THOUSAND/JUNE/1895/ISLANDS. Each obverse has a product name around the top (asbestos, insulation, packing, paints, pipe covering, roofing or vulcabe-ston), with H.W. JOHNS MFG. CO. around the bottom.

The tokens are black, blue, red and yellow, and I assumed each type was produced in all four colors. However, I hadn't seen each type in every hue, so I was able to list a total of just 21 varieties. My

only catalog comment was, "the planchets of these tokens are impregnated with mica flecks."

The H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company has a long and interesting history. Although Henry Ward Johns was only 21 years old in 1858 when he established the business, he already held patents for insulation and roofing products. His enterprise, located in New York City, specialized in the manufacture of asbestos, a fire-resistant roofing material. Johns' chief competitor, the Manville Covering Company, was founded in Wisconsin in 1885. In 1901 the two businesses

merged in the thousands. At the time it was the largest company ever to file for bankruptcy protection.

“

I had no idea how or why these unusual tokens had been issued, until recently.

”

Johns-Manville's plan for reorganization was approved by the courts four years later, which resulted in the creation of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust, which still exists. It started in late 1988 and, by the end of that year, had settled nearly 13,000 claims, that totalled almost \$500 million. Accord-

ing to the Manville Trust website, by December 31, 1995, it had received more than 280,000 claims.

Following bankruptcy, the company became known as the Manville Corporation. It changed to Johns Manville in 1997 and is still doing business under that name. In 2001 it became a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, the president and CEO of which is Warren E. Buffett.

Although I was aware of H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company, I had no idea how or why these unusual tokens had been issued, until recently when I spotted an interesting listing on a popular Internet auction site (eBay), described as "Vintage Box of 49 Merchant Trade Store Tokens Chips." My curiosity was piqued;

merged and formed the H.W. Johns-Manville Company. Twenty-five years later, it was renamed Johns-Manville Corporation.

Asbestos is highly toxic, and in the late 1920s many employees became ill from lung diseases and were unable to work. The company was forced to file Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 1982 as a result of the mounting lawsuits which, by then, num-

◀ **H.W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING COMPANY** issued seven types of rubber tokens. Each one highlights a product the business provided and shows the company name on the obverse. Issued in four colors, the pieces share a common reverse (bottom, right) that displays the date and location of a trade convention in New York State.

Actual Size: 39mm



PHOTOS: DAVID SCHENKMAN

these pieces are scarce, and I had no idea that they came in a box. My bid was successful, and I became the proud owner of quite a few more of the tokens than I really wanted. More importantly, I had the container,

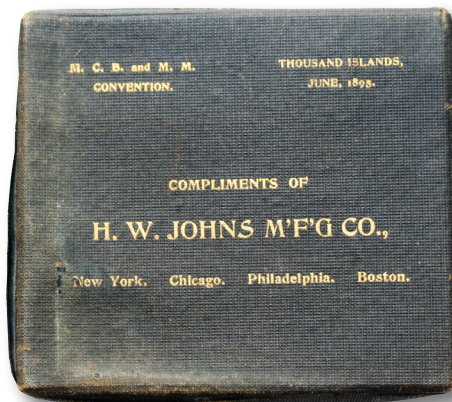
► **THIS VINTAGE BOX** contained H.W. Johns' tokens that were created for a convention in Thousand Islands, New York, in June 1895. Their purpose remains unknown.

which answered most of my questions.

On the center of the box's lid was printed "Compliments of H.W. Johns M'f'g Co., New York. Chicago. Philadelphia. Boston." in gold lettering. At the top it read "M.C.B. and M.M. Convention." to the left and "Thousand Islands, June, 1895." to the right. The tokens nearly filled the box, although originally it probably contained either 52 or 54 of them. There were several of some varieties, and only one or two of others. And, no red

tokens were included.

From the December 1894 issue of the *American Engineer and Railroad Journal*, I learned that the initials



on the box stood for "Master Car Builders and Master Mechanics." The article announced that the forthcoming 1895 joint meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics Association and the Master Car Builders would be held on the Saint Lawrence River at Thousand Islands, New York.

Located on the border of northern New York State and southeastern Ontario, Canada, this area was a popular resort and vacation spot for the wealthy. The special convention rate was "single rooms, with board, \$3 per day each person; single rooms, with board and bath, \$4 per day each person; double rooms, with two persons, \$3 per day each person."

I still don't know what purpose the tokens served. Since they were made specifically for the 1895 convention, I suspect that some sort of game was involved. Paul Cunningham, a long-time dealer in gambling tokens and chips, couldn't think of a reason why they would have been produced in four colors. So, the search for information continues.

I welcome readers' comments. Write to me at P.O. Box 2866, La Plata, MD 20646. If a mailed reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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BUCKING THE SYSTEM

American colonists rejected the British pound and briefly based their currency on the Spanish Milled dollar.

When the American colonies were settled in the 17th and 18th centuries, most were considered an extension of Great Britain and relied on its political and monetary systems. Although some foreign coins circulated in the region, the quantity was not sufficient to sustain commercial transactions, as specie was siphoned out of the colonies and sent back to England. However, of the coins in circulation, the most prevalent was the Spanish Milled dollar. These pieces were minted by Spain from precious metal extracted from the newly discovered silver mines in Mexico and South America.

Because of a shortage of circu-

lating coinage, the colonies began printing paper money. Bills were first issued by Massachusetts in 1690 to pay for a military operation in Canada. Soon other colonies followed with their own emissions. Although these notes were denominated in the British system of pounds, shillings and pence, their actual values varied. For example, a 5-shilling note issued by



▲ **THE AMERICAN COLONIES** issued bills denominated in British pounds, shillings and pence. Shown here is a New Jersey 12-shilling note dated March 25, 1776.

Not Actual Size



one colony might be worth more or less than that in another colony or in England.

When the American Revolution broke out, paper money was needed to pay for war-related expenses. The newly formed Continental Congress, over time, passed resolutions to release 11 different issues of Continental Currency totaling \$241,552,780. Each new emission usually bore a different design and denomination.

Thomas Jefferson recommended that the new Continental Currency be based on the value of the Spanish Milled dollar and, for the sake of simplicity, the decimal system. The Continental Congress heeded only his advice regarding the Spanish dollar. (At that time, the Spanish Milled



▲ **THIS 1779 CARTOON** depicts the horse “America” throwing its rider, King George III. The American colonies likewise overthrew the British monetary system and produced notes based on the Spanish Milled dollar (above).

Not Actual Size

dollar was divisible by 8; hence, 8 *reales* equaled one dollar, and two “bits” equaled a quarter of a dollar.) All Continental Currency was issued in the Spanish Milled dollar system.

In 1775, as a show of patriotism and support for the revolution, North Carolina and New York changed their paper money from the British pound to the Spanish dollar. In 1776 New Hampshire, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia followed suit. Maryland began using the

▼ **THIS CONTINENTAL CURRENCY** note dated May 10, 1775, was worth 20 Spanish Milled dollars. Not Actual S

Not Actual Size



PHOTO: HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Spanish dollar starting with its emission on January 1, 1767.

Paper money issued by both the colonies and the Continental Congress circulated side by side during the war. This was confusing, for now there were notes pegged to the English system (but with inconsistent values), as well as bills based on Spanish dollars. As a result, colonists had to perform time-consuming

calculations to determine the proper exchange rate for many transactions. By the end of the war, however, all American paper money was worth next to nothing. At the end of the conflict, the Spanish Milled dollar slowly began to

work its way back into the economy.

When the United States passed the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, and based the U.S. dollar—our country’s new standard monetary unit—on the decimal system, it became the first nation in Western Europe or America to adopt this system. The dollar was to be divided by 10 (dimes), 100 (cents) and 1,000 (mills). Alexander Hamilton based the weight of the new U.S. dollar coin on the

average weight of a sampling of circulated Spanish Milled dollars. It is interesting to note that the Act of February 9, 1793, allowed the Spanish Milled dollar to retain its legal-tender status for another 64 years, until the Act of February 21, 1857, outlawed the use of all foreign coins.

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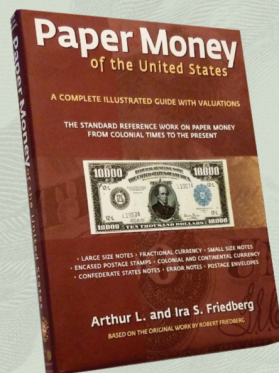
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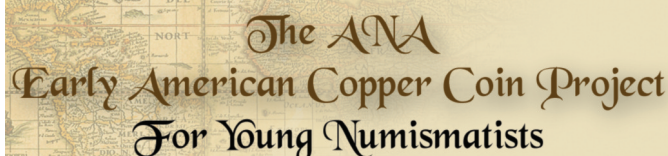
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VERMONT COPPERS, 1785-88

Collecting pre-federal coinage offers hobbyists endless possibilities.

If you enjoy maple syrup on your pancakes in the morning, chances are it came from Vermont, the nation's leading producer. What many fail to realize is that Vermont also produced its own coinage as an independent republic, dated 1785-88. Out of tradition, collectors of pre-federal issues include them with those of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey under the umbrella of

and the authorized weight was reduced to 111 grains, making these the lightest of the state coppers.

Harmon and his business partners set up a mint in the northeast corner of Rupert, on the bank of Mill Brook, a small stream feeding the Pawlet River. Partner and co-manager William Coley is usually credited with having engraved the initial "landscape" dies, though differences in punches suggest the

Mills in Newburgh, New York. Most, if not all, of the 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers were struck there until 1788, after which it was no longer profitable to strike copper coins. Also, the newly ratified U.S. Constitution would soon remove the states' authority to mint coins. This technically did not apply to Vermont, as it was still three years away from becoming a state.

A number of important works have been written about Vermont coppers. Hillyer Ryder's classic *The State Coinage of New England*, (ANA Library Catalog No. GB50.C7) published by the American Numismatic Society (ANS) in 1920, organized die varieties by numbers. In the May 1947 issue of *The Numismatist*, John Richardson assigned Ryder numbers to new Vermont varieties discovered since the 1920 book.

(Out of respect, some numismatists refer to varieties using Richardson [RR] numbers.)

The ANS published *Studies on Money of Early America* (GB50.N4) in 1976 by various authors, one of them being Kenneth Bressett, who reclassified the Vermont copper die varieties using numbers for obverses and letters for reverses. With the 39 known die varieties, the Bressett classification system allows collectors to easily see the relationship between obverses and reverses as they were combined over time. This is the first step in the study of die-emission sequence, which is of interest to specialists, but I won't delve into that here. Today, most authors use both



▲ **ALONG WITH MAPLE SYRUP**, colonial coppers, such as this 1786 issue bearing a landscape scene (top) and one depicting George III (bottom), are products of the Green Mountain State.

Not Actual Size

"state coinages," and I will do likewise here.

On June 15, 1785, the Vermont Legislature passed a bill allowing Reuben Harmon Jr. of Rupert, Vermont, to establish a mint and strike copper coins. The legislature wanted the coins to weigh 160 grains, heavier than most coppers in circulation at that time. However, in October of that year, Harmon convinced them that it was not economically feasible to do so,

possibility of another engraver.

Several descriptions of the mint exist. Based on these accounts, the facility seems to have been spartan in structure and operation, built to get the job done at minimal cost. The operation later was moved to the eastern bank of the Pawlet River in Rupert, presumably to provide a more consistent flow of water for power.

Later, the minting of Vermont coppers continued at Machin's



attribution systems in their writings and catalogs.

The first 1785-86 Vermont coppers were of the landscape type and were likely struck in Rupert. The obverse features the Green Mountains that run the vertical length of the state. The engraver placed pine trees on top of the mountains with a rising sun, whose face has eyes gazing over the peaks. Below the mountains is the date and a plow, similar in design to that on the “head left” New Jersey coppers. The obverse legend changed several times, the first being VERMONTS. RES. PUBLICA., translated to “Republic of Vermont.” Next was VERMONTIS. RES. PUBLICA. followed by VERMONTESIUM. RES. PUBLICA. You might ask, “Why the different spellings?” So did I! I can picture contemporary academics debating about which Latin wording is correct!

The reverse die has an all-seeing eye in the center, surrounded by 13 stars and rays, very similar to the 1783/1785 Nova Constellatio coinages. The reverse legend reads STELLA QUARTA DECIMA, Latin for “the fourteenth star.” This is an obvious reference to Vermont wishing to become the fourteenth state.

The landscape varieties usually are struck on poor-quality or defective planchets, often having a

weak strike or missing details due to worn/defective dies. A nicely

◀ **THE BABY HEAD** was likely struck in Rupert, while the Britannia reverse (right) was made from a counterfeit die.

Not Actual Size

struck and centered piece on a fine-quality planchet is breathtaking!

It’s also expensive. But obtaining one of these in acceptable condition is realistic for most colonial coin collectors.

Most often encountered are the bust-type coppers. We don’t know the exact reason why Vermont changed from the beautiful landscape design, but one theory is that the bust coinage

more closely resembled British halfpennies, a coin that everyone was accustomed to seeing in commerce. The “head left” varieties, including one rare 1787 piece, used device punches attributed to Abel Buell, die maker for the Connecticut mint. In any case, the legends also changed. The obverse took on a bust very similar to that of George III halfpennies and those seen on Connecticut coppers. The new legend also was similar to the format of Connecticut coppers: VERMON AUCTORI, or a variation thereof, which means “by the authority of Vermont.” The date moved to the reverse, which has a central device of a seated woman resting on a shield and holding an olive branch. Again, this is very similar to that of the British halfpennies and Connecticut coppers. The legend is INDE ET LIB (or some variation of this), which is a Latin abbreviation of “Independence and Liberty.”

Thirty-nine die varieties of Vermont coppers currently are recognized. Included among them are several mulings where Vermont dies were used with non-Vermont dies.

One of the most common Vermont varieties is Bressett 17-V (RR-13), where the mint combined a Vermont obverse with a Britannia reverse. This one coin gives the collector an example of a counterfeit British halfpenny and a Machin’s Mills coin! Bressett 24-U (RR-1) is a muling of a

Vermont obverse with an Immune Columbia reverse and is extremely rare. The Bressett 24-U (RR-31) displays a combination of a George III halfpenny obverse with a 1788 Vermont reverse, while Bressett 25-U (RR-39) uses the same reverse with a Connecticut obverse. So, both Vermont and

Connecticut coppers used the same reverse, and both were minted in New York!

Probably the most recognizable Vermont copper has been nicknamed the “Baby Head.” This is the Bressett 7-F (Ryder 9) variety. The crudely engraved bust actually does look like a bald baby’s head! Whether this was a crude contemporary counterfeit or a legitimate issue engraved by a novice, I don’t know, but it’s a cool variety to own!

There are two varieties known to have been counterfeited in modern times to deceive collectors: RR-5 and Bressett 9-I (RR-15). A bust-type variety, known as Ryder-40, is almost universally regarded as a modern fabrication. I would strongly suggest that any unknown variety and every RR-5 or Bressett 9-I (RR-15) be verified by an expert.

A collector forming the simplest state type set can add just a single coin. A nice two-coin set would be a landscape and a bust example. An impressive three-coin set could include landscape, left-facing bust and right-facing bust examples. A type set based on *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the “Red Book”) would consist of 13 varieties, three of which are extremely expensive. Many other collecting possibilities are left to the imagination.

This is my fourth consecutive column dedicated to a specific state copper. I encourage readers to contact me with questions, observations or corrections. I don’t pretend to have all the answers, but if one does exist, I probably know who has it or where it can be obtained. A big part of the enjoyment of collecting pre-federal coins is that we don’t know everything. Anyone can do some research and possibly make a significant contribution to the numismatic world. As with any hobby, the key is having fun!

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A big part of the enjoyment of collecting is that we don’t know everything.

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"GASSED," the oil painting by John Singer Sargent, March 1919, depicts the aftermath of a mustard gas attack during the First World War, with a line of wounded soldiers walking towards a dressing station. The 240×90-inch painting is housed at the Imperial War Museum in London.

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INTRODUCTION TO CHERRYPICKING DIE VARIETIES

Collecting coins by die variety is a popular and interesting way to enjoy the hobby. Many famous varieties are now sought-after rarities and considered "key dates" for some series. Learn the basics of die variety identification, how and where to search for them, and tips for buying and selling. **1 Day:** 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., January 3, 2018. **Instructor:** Sam Gelberd, ANA numismatic instructor

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BRITANNIA BLUNDER

A mistake stopped production of an issue
whose value has increased because of the faux pas.

PHOTOS: POBJOY MINT (COIN) & GETTY IMAGES/LPETTET

On July 19, *Coin World* reported that the Pobjoy Mint, a private British coining facility that has produced commemoratives for other countries for decades, was in violation of the Royal Mint's trademark by using the word "Britannia" on its coins. (Most Britannia issues are made by the Royal Mint.) Interestingly, this rendering of the allegorical figure, which is unique to Pobjoy and also appears on previously minted silver proof and copper-nickel versions, was not considered to be an infringement of the trademark, only the Britannia inscription. This meant the issuance of the 1-ounce, reverse-proof, silver bullion coins that Pobjoy had been minting for the Falklands Islands had to cease immediately.

Called "Britannia Rules the Waves," this piece was issued to mark the 25th anniversary of the country's sovereignty

restored by the United Kingdom during the Falklands War, when neighboring Argentina invaded the islands. The mint already had struck and shipped about 7,329 coins of the 50,000 mintage with the inscription when the oversight was discovered. With the obverse unchanged, production resumed of pieces without "Britannia" to fulfill the remaining mintage of 42,671 (if sufficient demand for them existed).

Most dealers who had specimens with the unauthorized verbiage in stock continued selling them after the news broke, as they were not required to return unsold coins to the mint. Only one major U.S. seller cancelled orders placed after the offense was detected.

This mishap created what can be considered an instant modern rarity,

sending secondary market values soaring. In fact, the premium began to climb before some sellers had the opportunity to reprice

each version. Most notably, examples graded Proof-70 by Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) were going for \$74

on eBay before the announcement. Because only 67 received the top grade, coupled with the fact that these specimens often have some quality issues and imperfections,

their value increased immediately, with the first auctions reaching the \$300 level and subsequent ones hitting the low \$400s. This might not be where their sales will eventually peak. On August 31, a Proof-70 coin sold for a whopping \$1,300, while another garnered \$515 on October 8.

On the other hand, raw coins have done well, but not nearly to the same extent. Those buyers who moved quickly were able to purchase the piece for about \$33 on the day *Coin World's* report was published, which is only a few dollars above the original price. The value increased to as much as \$90, with most trading in the \$60-\$75 range.

The PCGS-graded Proof-69 coins (with a population of 890) increased from about \$52 to only \$75, which seems odd given that they were of substantially higher quality than many of the raw coins sold in their original plastic sleeves. (Buyers often want specimens in their mint packaging, though valuing presentation over quality seems like a questionable decision.)

It is not often that a situation like this arises, presenting informed collectors with an opportunity to make some quick money. And it certainly reinforces the importance of keeping abreast of the latest developments in a fast-changing world-coin market. It will be interesting to see how these pieces perform over time.

golino@money.org

► **STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE** the 25th anniversary of the Falklands conflict, this 1-ounce silver crown reportedly violated the Royal Mint's trademark when it was struck using the word "Britannia."

Actual Size: 38.6mm



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TO LEARN MORE about the National Home Program, our giving options and benefactor levels, contact Donna Frater, ANA Fund Development Manager, at 719-482-9856, or email her at dfrater@money.org.



AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION

ANA News

VOLUME 130 • No. 11

AWARDS

AINA Establishes the Shekel Prize

Annual honor bestowed on an Israeli scholar for his first book.

PHOTOS: AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



▲ Yoav Farhi, the first recipient of the AINA's Shekel Prize, will receive this modernistic medal, which depicts three shekels on its reverse. Not Actual Size



➤ The board of directors of the American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA) recently introduced the Shekel Prize, an annual award that will be given to the author who writes the best book on ancient Judaeon, Holy Land, Israeli or Jewish numismatics. The inaugural winner is Yoav Farhi for his work *Khirbet*

Qeiyafa Vol. 5: Excavation Report 2007-2013, The Numismatic Finds: Coins and Related Objects, which includes contributions by C. Lorber, S. Shalev and S. Shilstein.

According to the Israel Exploration Society, the book's publisher, the coins found in the region "contribute a great deal to our knowledge of the

monetary economy of Judaea and its neighbors during the transition from the Persian to the Hellenistic periods." Farhi will accept the award—a high-relief, 3-inch bronze medal designed by Victor Huster—later this year at a ceremony in Israel.

To learn more about the AINA and its programs and services, visit theshekel.org.

EDUCATION

MONEY TALKS

Contribute to the hobby by giving a presentation.

Share your ideas and research with fellow hobbyists by delivering a Money Talks presentation at the ANA's 2018 National Money Show® in Irving, Texas, to be held March 8-10, 2018. Lectures should be between 30 and 45 minutes in length, including questions from the audience, and be accompanied by a digital presentation. To submit a proposal, fill out the form at money.org (select "Money Talks" from the "Events" drop-down menu) by December 1. A brief description of your presentation, as well as a short biography, is required. For more information, contact ANA Numismatic Educator Sam Gelberd at sgelberd@money.org, phone 719-482-9846.



PHOTO: ANA ARCHIVES

HONORING MEMBERS

NOMINATE DESERVING HOBBYISTS

Recognize your fellow collectors!

If you are active in your local numismatic community, you undoubtedly know several hobby heroes—individuals who are always willing to share their time, talents, energy and ideas. Why not nominate them for prestigious ANA awards, presented at the Association's annual convention and Summer Seminar?

All nominations must be submitted in writing—300 words or more for the Numismatic Hall of Fame, and 50 to 100 words for all other awards. Please include the date of submission, the nominee's name, background (awards, support of the hobby, etc.) and birth date (if known). Additional information, including award purposes, criteria and nomination forms, can be found online at money.org. To nominate an individual for a service award or the Numismatic Hall of Fame, use the form available on the ANA website (go to money.org and select "Community," then "Awards" from the dropdown menu), or contact ANA Awards Coordinator Ann Rahn at 719-482-9867 or arahn@money.org.

Nominations accepted through January 15, 2018 (12 p.m. Mountain Time)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ■ Numismatic Hall of Fame ("Historic Era," deceased more than 25 years prior to induction) | ■ Numismatic Art Award for Excellence in Medallistic Sculpture |
| ■ Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service | ■ Adna G. Wilde Jr. Memorial Award for Exemplary Service |
| ■ Lifetime Achievement Award | ■ Medal of Merit |
| ■ Elvira Clain-Stefanelli Memorial Award for Achievement in Numismatics (limited to female nominees) | ■ Glenn Smedley Memorial Award |
| ■ Numismatist of the Year | ■ Lawrence J. Gentile Sr. Memorial Award for Outstanding Adult Advisor |
| ■ Harry J. Forman Dealer of the Year | ■ Young Numismatist of the Year |
| | ■ Outstanding District Representative |



PIECES OF HISTORY

Must-Have Medals

ANA's 126th Anniversary set is still available for purchase.

➤ Limited numbers of the two-medal set struck by Medallic Art Company to celebrate the ANA's 2017 World's Fair of Money® in Denver and the 50th anniversary of its Colorado Springs headquarters on the campus of Colorado College are available for purchase. The sets (limited to 125), which consist of 39mm bronze (shown) and silver specimens, are available for \$100 each. To order or to request additional information, phone 800-514-2646, ext. 115, or e-mail membership@money.org.

A (Brief) Guide to ANA MEMBER BENEFITS

- * *Platinum Membership (\$46/year)*
Digital and print magazine subscription
- * *Gold Membership (\$28/year)*
Digital magazine subscription

Platinum and gold members also enjoy:

- Free admission to the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in Colorado Springs.
 - Free admission to the World's Fair of Money® and National Money Show®.
 - The ability to checkout books from the Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library from anywhere in the continental United States.
 - Direct grading submissions to NGC.
- And so much more!

CLUB NEWS

Round Two

The JCNS releases its second 50th anniversary set.

Earlier this year, the Johnson County Numismatic Society (JCNS) of Lenexa, Kansas, released a seven-piece elongate set in honor of its 50th anniversary. As part of its continued celebration of this milestone, the club is offering a brilliant-uncirculated encased cent set that uses 1967(P) and 2017-P Lincoln Memorial specimens. To purchase for \$10 plus \$1 shipping, contact Mark McWherter at markimc@att.net. To learn more about the JCNS, visit jcns.org.



Not Actual Size



OFFICIAL SALE

Familiar Face

Kagin's, Inc. chosen as the 2018 National Money Show auctioneer.

For the second year in a row, Kagin's, Inc. will serve as the official auctioneer for the National Money Show® (NMS), to be held March 8-10, 2018, at the Irving Convention Center in Irving, Texas. As the current ANA Vice President, Dr. Donald H. Kagin, president of the firm, has and will continue to re-

cuse himself from any discussions and votes regarding the 2018 NMS auction contract. "The show...is shaping up to be a great one, with hundreds of lots already consigned," says Kagin.

To consign items for the official auction, contact Kagin's at 888-852-4467 or e-mail Don@Kagins.com.

TEACHER & STUDENT

Postcard from Potosí

A Summer Seminar instructor's visit to the city's first mint still resonates.

➤ In October 2016, ANA Summer Seminar instructor Ricardo de León Tallavas, along with ANA members Dan Sedwick and Agustín García Berneche, represented the American Numismatic Association at the National Mint of Bolivia's inaugural "Meeting of Historians and Numismatists" in Potosí. The trio met with more than 40 representatives from over 21 countries at the coining facility's first location, which sits at an elevation of 13,420 feet above sea level. "Having the privilege of being

there made me feel on top of the world in more ways than one," Tallavas recalls.

During the five-day event, the Mexican numismatics expert, who also works as an ele-

mentary school teacher in Houston, Texas, gave talks on the Mexican Mint of San Luis Potosí (1827-93), the first coining facility authorized by the government after the War of Independence (1810-21); silver and gold at the conquest of Mexico; and the coinage of Iturbide. Says Tallavas, "The entire city stopped to welcome us. Music and folkloric dances, traditional foods and curiosity were the norm. Everyone expressed such kindness and warmth."



POTOSÍ, BOLIVIA

EDUCATION

COUNTERFEITS IN THE CLASSROOM

Success marks the ANA's latest pre-show seminar.

➤ On Wednesday, September 20, and Thursday, September 21, the ANA conducted a course on "Counterfeit U.S. Coins: Cents through Silver Dollars." The seminar was held prior to the Virginia Numismatic Association's (VNA) 59th Annual Coin Show at the Fredericksburg Expo & Conference Center in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

During the two-day class, instructor Brian Silliman, a former Numismatic Guaranty Corporation grader and conservator, taught 14 students how to authenticate key and semi-key counterfeits and altered coins; die-struck counterfeits; and recent Chinese-made fakes. "No matter what topic Brian is teaching, he manages to make it come alive for attendees," says ANA Seminar Coordinator Amber Bradish. "I want to thank Wayne Herndon of Wizard Coin Supply for loaning lamps and other necessary equipment, and the VNA for providing breakfast, lunch and snacks."

Convention Update

convention@money.org • 800-367-9723

SAVE THE DATES

Mark your calendar for the ANA's 2018 National Money Show® in Irving, Texas (March 8-10), and World's Fair of Money® in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (August 14-18). These annual events offer access to hundreds of dealers, spectacular exhibits, entertaining and informative educational programs, and fun family activities. Follow us on Facebook (facebook.com/numismatics) and Twitter (twitter.com/ANACoins), or visit us online at money.org.

National Money Show® Irving, TX

Irving Convention Center ■ March 8-10, 2018



PHOTO: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

World's Fair of Money® Philadelphia, PA

Pennsylvania Convention Center ■ August 14-18, 2018



PHOTO: PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION CENTER

TEXAS SHOW CALL FOR RESERVATIONS

Clubs are invited to meet in Irving.



PHOTOS: ANA ARCHIVES/B. GREGORY

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
ANA National Money Show
CLUBMIDWAY APPLICATION

Irving, TX - March 8-10, 2018
Pennsylvania Convention Center
300 N. 4th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

APPLICATION DEADLINE: January 20, 2018

CONTACT NAME: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
CLUB NAME: _____
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CAXEN: _____
ELECTRICITY: _____
FAX: _____
CREDIT CARD: _____
BILLING ADDRESS: _____
ANNUAL FEE: _____
MEMBER INFO: _____
CLUB INFO: _____

ANA member clubs that plan to attend the 2018 National Money Show® in Irving, Texas, March 8-10, have the opportunity to book a complimentary meeting room at the Irving Convention Center. Request forms are available at money.org/nationalmoneyshow/clubs or by contacting the ANA Conventions Department, phone 719-482-9839, e-mail conventions@money.org. As space is limited, clubs are encouraged to make reservations no later than January 20.

The ANA recognizes the following donors for their contributions. To learn how your gifts of cash and material advance the Association's mission, e-mail donate@money.org or phone toll-free 800-367-9723, ext. 111.

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¹ *In memory of Colin R. Bruce II*



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The Numismatist

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c. Total Print Distribution (Line 15f) + Paid Electronic Copies (Line 16a)	24,521	25,002
d. Percent Paid (Both Print & Electronic Copies) (16b divided by 16c × 100)	95.6%	99.3%
☒ I certify that 50% of all my distributed copies (electronic and print) are paid above a nominal price.		
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ONLINE BROWSING

The ANA features an impressive amount of material on its website, including current and past exhibits.

Hello again! This month, I would like to highlight an aspect of the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum's ongoing programs that is "virtually" unknown—our Virtual Exhibits and other online presentations. (I know, I know... curators are not known for their comedic abilities.) The ANA's web presence has grown by leaps and bounds over the past few years. The increase in content is due in part to the expansion of the museum into the online realm.

An important element of this development is the ANA website's improved accessibility and ease of navigation—thanks to the efforts of Digital Content Director Pete

“The Association's web presence has grown by leaps and bounds over the past few years.”

Gentzler and Creative Services Coordinator Ben Smith, who collaborated with me, Collection Manager Andy Dickes and Museum Specialist Rob Kelley to convert the museum's digital content into functional and attractive web-ready files.

I invite you to join me for an armchair tour of the most intriguing Museum pages on the ANA website. (Follow along on your preferred Internet device!) Three sections are updated weekly: "Virtual Exhibits," the "Online Collection" and "Tales from the Vault." Museum content can be found under the "Discover" dropdown menu at money.org. Choose "Money Museum" at the top, and you will be able to view museum-related topics. (You

also can reach museum content through various links from other pages or go directly to money.org/money-museum.)

To begin your tour, select Money Museum; you will see "World War I Exhibit" at the top of the dropdown menu. This page highlights the main-gallery display, which changes approximately every 18 months. It also includes an overview of "Trenches to Treaties: World War I in Remembrance," along with links to the WWI virtual exhibit, other ANA pages of interest—including articles from *The Numismatist*—and related websites. As with most of the content on the ANA website, you can easily navigate to a number of other pages.

The next stop is the Museum's "Virtual Exhibits," where you will find a selection of displays designed specifically for the web (money.org/money-museum/virtual-exhibits). These range from our

▼ **ONLINE VISITORS** can explore the Museum's "Virtual Exhibits," including the current World War I display (right).

VIRTUAL EXHIBITS

The ANA's Virtual Exhibits webpage takes popular displays from the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum and makes them available online to enthusiasts around the country and world. Learn about the museum's spectacular rarities, explore a wide range of historical subjects, and expand your collecting knowledge and interests. These virtual exhibits allow you to view high resolution images and detailed information about fascinating numismatic objects.

WWI in Remembrance
View Exhibit >

The Bebee Collection
View Collection >

ANA Headquarters 50th Anniversary
View Exhibit >

The Continental Dollar of 1776
View Exhibit >

1864 Dollar
View Exhibit >

1913 Nickel
View Exhibit >

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TRENCHES TO TREATIES
WORLD WAR I IN REMEMBRANCE

WORLD WAR I EXHIBIT
AT THE MONEY MUSEUM

Called "The Great War" and more optimistically "The War to End All Wars," World War I was an event that changed the world's political map and the fabric of civilization.

To honor the 100th anniversary of United States involvement in World War I, the Money Museum, operated by the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and located adjacent to Colorado College, is unveiling its newest exhibit: *Trenches to Treaties: World War I in Remembrance*.

The exhibit showcases coins and paper money from combatant nations, art medals and military decorations, as well as weapons and uniforms to illustrate the events and effects of World War I politically, economically and socially.

PHOTOS: ANA MUSEUM

current “live” exhibits to online displays, such as the Bebee Collection, which comprises more than 500 examples of U.S. paper money that can be accessed in a number of ways—by date/denomination, Friedberg number, state, etc. There also are a wide range of smaller presentations consisting of single-case displays from recent or past exhibits. Click on an object to see a detailed description and close-ups of the front and back. You also can take a virtual tour of “A House Divided: Money of the Civil War” (2008-14) and examine its more than 10,000 images.

A distinct advantage of viewing numismatic items on the web is that you

can access enlarged images, allowing you to see material in more detail than is possible in person. *Money.org* is a great place to explore before or after visiting the museum to get a better look at the objects. And, if you have a smart phone, you can even check out the virtual version as you peruse the items in the actual display!

Of particular interest is our Virtual Collection where ANA members can access the Money Museum Collection

you can explore more than 17,000 objects from the collection, each including a description and the ability to view an enlarged image. This site is a great research tool and is constantly growing as we continue to catalog our core holdings. (We welcome feedback and suggestions at *museum@money.org* regarding how to improve the search functions.)

To complete this brief tour, I would like to mention Tales from the Vault (*money.org/tales-from-the-vault*), where you will find interesting stories about objects in the Museum’s collection. You can learn more about rare Cocos Island tokens, Red Cross medals of WWI, 1804 dollars or even *assignats* from the French Revolution. I hope you take some time to explore the ANA website, especially the Museum pages, where much awaits your discovery!

museum@money.org

Object Record		
 	Title	1804 Draped Bust Half Cent.
	ANA number	1987.0018.0294
	Object Name	Draped Bust
	Description	O: High 4 practically touches LIBERTY/ 1804. R: 00 close, C (A) nearly touch AMERICA / HALF CENT / 1/2 "Spiked Chin"
	Other Name	Half Cent
	Material	CU
	Dimensions (mm)	Dia-23.6 cm

▲ **THE VIRTUAL COLLECTION**, available to members only, comprises more than 17,000 objects. Each item features a high-quality image that can be enlarged.

online. (Contact the Membership Department at *membersonly@money.org* or 719-482-9847 for help with your username or password.) After logging in,

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South-of-the-border-pillars...1793 cent...northern gold.

NEW & NOTABLE RELEASES

► **A Variety Guide to the Fractional Pillar Coinage of Mexico City, 1732-1771**, Brad Yonaka (ANA Library Catalog No. FB60 Yon.B 2017)

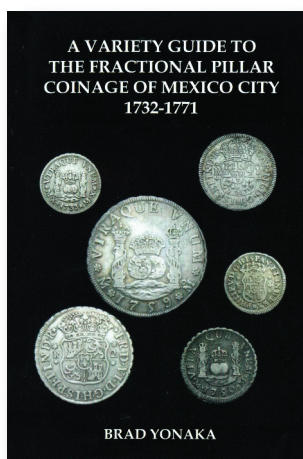
In 1732 the Spanish colonial mint at Mexico City released the first machine-struck coins of the New World. They were dubbed “pillars” after the Pillars of Hercules that flank the Straits of Gibraltar, which appeared on the obverse and symbolized the Old and New

World uniting under Spanish rule.

The last variety guide for these coins was published more than 10 years ago. Yonaka has combined new facts, including his own original research with historical and technical information. The book devotes at least one page to each type and features

more than 400 black-and-white photos. Collectors of Spanish colonial and/or Mexican coinage who have a rudimentary knowledge of 18th-century minting processes will especially appreciate this resource.

The 262-page, spiral-bound volume measures 6 x 9 inches and sells for \$18 (plus \$3 shipping). To purchase, write Agorocu Consulting, Inc., P.O. Box 41515, Long Beach, CA 90803, or e-mail the author at acanthite@live.com.



► **About Cents II**, Jim Neiswinter (GB32.Nei.J 2017)

Jim Neiswinter has collected large cents for more than 35 years. This book focuses on his favorite—the 1793 Flowing Hair, specifically the Sheldon-NC5 Wreath cent that is pictured on the cover. Like all good numismatic sleuths, Neiswinter is willing to follow the research trail wherever it leads. He does not hesitate to address controversies or delve into the difficulties of attribution and die-variety identification that numismatists, both historical and contemporary (Sylvester Crosby and Walter Breen among them), have encountered as they studied this series.

The result is a delightful anthology of documents, images (including fascinating cent-rubbings by his favorite numismatist, Joseph N.T. Lenick), and anecdotes about the circumstances and people whose stories have intersected with this coin. Large-cent specialists and anyone up for a lively tale will enjoy this book.

The 134-page text measures 8½ x 11 inches and retails for \$50 (plus shipping). For more information or to order, e-mail the author at j_neiswinter@hotmail.com.



1793, C-10-F.
Type illustrated by
Crosby in his Monograph
of 1793.
From
Dr. Thos. Hall's Colln.
Now in Collection of
J. Neiswinter
9/16/15

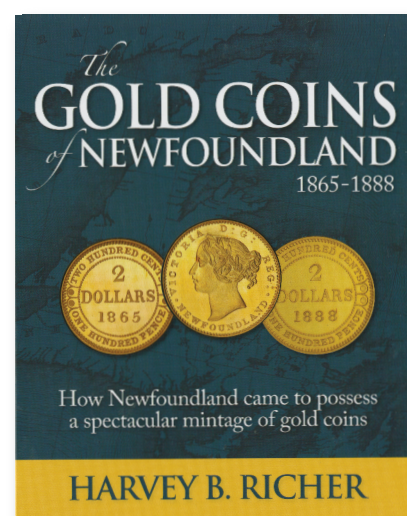
ABOUT CENTS II



JIM NEISWINTER

► **The Gold Coins of Newfoundland, 1865-1888: How Newfoundland Came to Possess a Spectacular Mintage of Gold Coins**, Harvey B. Richer (HA82.Ric.H. 2017)

In this book, Canadian author and astronomy professor Harvey B. Richer explores the history of Newfoundland through its coinage. Although its economy was based on the barter system (and despite that it was one of Great Britain's poorest colonies), the spirit of the frontier prevailed, resulting in these



stunning issues. Newfoundland was the only British colony in North America to strike gold issues for general circulation.

Richer traces the coins' development and production using original documents and color photographs, interweaving the stories of the intrepid people who lived and traded in mid-19th-century Canada. He presents technical numismatic information in a format that will engage casual readers and inform serious collectors.

The 182-page book measures 7¾ x 9½ inches. It retails for \$34.95 (U.S. and CAD) and can be purchased at boulderpublications.ca and from major online booksellers.

library@money.org

► ANA members can borrow books, auction catalogs, periodicals, videos and DVDs for only the cost of postage and insurance. E-mail library@money.org, phone 719-482-9821, or visit money.org and select “Library” from the “Discover” dropdown menu.

Obituaries

JON P. AMATO ANA 1113962

Jon P. Amato, 77, of Albany, New York, died on August 12, 2017. He earned his bachelor's degree from Arizona State University, his master's from the State University of New York at Buffalo and his doctorate in economic geography from the University of Toronto.

He served for 20 years as a professor in the departments of Geography and Planning at Buffalo State College and the State University of New York at Albany.

A longtime coin collector who became a member of the American Numismatic Association in 1981, Amato joined the numismatic cataloging staff of Heritage Auctions after he retired from his position with the State of New York. In addition to the ANA, Amato held memberships in the American Numismatic Society, Central States Numismatic Society, John Reich Collectors Society, Liberty Seated Collectors Club and Numismatic Bibliomania Society. In 2011 he received top honors in the "Best Article, Large Publications" category from the

Numismatic Literary Guild for his study in the November 2010 issue of *The Numismatist* entitled "American Indian Treaty Payments."

He began studying 1796 quarters with plans to publish a background and census of that issue. The Heritage cataloging staff intends to continue that research project in his memory.

BARBARA BARNARD ANA 1125926

Barbara Ungerleider Barnard, 89, died on May 20, 2017, in Lake Elsinore, California. Born in Philadelphia in 1927, she grew up in Great Neck, New York.

Barnard graduated from Smith College in Massachusetts before beginning a career in television in New York City with the DuMont Television Network. She married Donald Rosenquest in 1952, and they moved to Los Angeles. There she managed the Caroline Leonetti, Ltd. modeling agency before forming her own advertising company with Donald, who died in 1977. She later married Dick Barnard, and they moved to Riverside County, California, in 1995. Dick passed away in 2002.

Barnard was a pioneering working woman, with a career that spanned live television, editorial for Harper's *Bazaar*, costume design, and running her own successful agency for over 40 years. She worked right up to her last day, loving her life and her work.

Barnard is survived by her sister, Ellen Justus; her son, Nils Rosenquest; her daughter, Jordis Rosenquest; and many more family members and loved ones all over the world.



SPONSORS

*The following sponsored new members
between September 5 and October 11, 2017.*

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Greater Houston Coin Club (TX) (1)	Nipmuc Coin Club (CT) (1)	Whitman Publishing (12)
	David W. Norris (1)	Chris Wilson (1)
	North Hills Coin Club (PA) (2)	John & Nancy Wilson (1)
	Tyler O'Connor (1)	Samuel C. Wood (1)
	Justin Perrault (2)	Ron Woodburn (1)

JAMES FAIRFIELD LM 627

James "Jim" Winston Fairfield, 87, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, died on August 26, 2017.

Fairfield discovered his affinity for coins while accompanying his mother on a shopping trip in the mid-1940s to a local department store. He worked tirelessly to assist in the formation of coin clubs in Indiana and Ohio. He was a founding member of the Indiana Numismatic

Association in 1959. In 1969 he purchased Art Coins, which became Fairfield Rare Coins in 1980.

Fairfield and his wife of 66 years, Helen, enjoyed traveling the world. However, first and foremost, he was a family man.

Jim Fairfield is survived by his wife; seven children; and 22 grandchildren.

Membership Summary

as of October 12, 2017

Platinum	10,002
Gold	7,876
Silver	582
Life	5,497
Emeritus	681
Clubs	436
Total	25,074

CALENDAR

Calendar listings are published as a service to ANA member clubs. Entries must be received at least eight (8) weeks prior to the magazine cover date and preferably as much as four (4) months in advance.

Send show information to Calendar, The Numismatist, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279; fax 719-634-4085; e-mail calendar@money.org. A calendar listing request form is available online at money.org; select "Events," then "Submit an Event."

Receipt of show notices is acknowledged by e-mail; if you do not receive confirmation, please contact Calendar Coordinator Lisa Williams, phone 719-482-9844.

EAST

NOVEMBER

4-5 FREDERICK, MD. Frederick Elks Lodge #684, 289 Willowdale Dr. Frederick Coin & Currency Show. Carl Ostiguy, phone 443-623-7025, e-mail ceocoins@comcast.net, website coinshows.com.

18 NAUGATUCK, CT. American Legion, 21 Cedar St. Naugatuck Coin & Currency Show. 20 tables. John Stassins Jr., POB 140262, Howard Beach, NY 11414, phone 718-323-1930

or 212-777-0662, e-mail stassinsj98@aol.com.

19 CHEEKTOWAGA, NY. Knights of Columbus Hall, 2735 Union Rd. Buffalo Numismatic Association's Monthly Coin & Stamp Show. 55 tables. Dave Tortorice, phone 716-873-4280, website the-bna.org.

26 ANNAPOLIS/EDGEWATER, MD. Annapolis Elk's Lodge #622, 2 Pythian Drive. Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show (sponsored by the Colonial Coin Club). 40 tables. Carl Ostiguy, phone 443-623-7025, e-mail ceocoins@comcast.net, website coinshows.com.

DECEMBER

2 ALLENTOWN, PA. Merchants Square Mall, 1901 S. 12th St. Allentown/Bethlehem Coin Club Coin Show. 100+ tables. Dave Fisher, phone 610-434-0222.

17 CHEEKTOWAGA, NY. Knights of Columbus Hall, 2735 Union Rd. Buffalo Numismatic Association's Monthly Coin & Stamp Show. 55 tables. Dave Tortorice, phone 716-873-4280, website the-bna.org.

24 GREENACRES, FL. American Polish Club, 4725 Lake Worth Rd. Palm Beach Coin Club 4th Sunday of the Month Show. 50 tables. Tony Swicer, POB 5823, Lake Worth, FL 33466, phone 561-964-7236 or 561-632-1092, e-mail swicer

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CALENDAR

ANA Events & Programs

January 3, 2018 TAMPA, FL. "Introduction to Cherrypicking Die Varieties." Christie Cooper, phone 719-482-9849, e-mail seminars@money.org, website money.org.

January 3-4, 2018 TAMPA, FL. "Grading Mint State Coins." Christie Cooper, phone 719-482-9849, e-mail seminars@money.org, website money.org.

March 6-7, 2018 IRVING, TX. Omni Mandalay Hotel at Las Colinas, 221 E. Las Colinas Blvd. "Fundamentals of Grading U.S. Coins" & "Grading U.S. Paper Money." Christie Cooper,

phone 719-482-9849, e-mail seminars@money.org, website money.org.

March 8-10, 2018 IRVING, TX. Irving Convention Center at Las Colinas, 500 W. Las Colinas Blvd. ANA National Money Show®. ANA Conventions, phone 800-367-9723, website nationalmoneyshow.com.

April 18-19, 2018 SANTA CLARA, CA. Santa Clara Convention Center, 5001 Great America Pkwy. "Fundamentals of Grading U.S. Coins." Christie Cooper, phone 719-482-9849, e-mail seminars@money.org, website money.org.

National/Regional Events

November 4 MANCHESTER, NH. Radisson Hotel Manchester Downtown, 700 Elm St. 73rd New England Numismatic Association Conference & Convention. William Harkins, POB 2021, Woburn, MA 01888, phone 781-938-8167, e-mail williamharkins@comcast.net, website nenaco.org.

November 10-12 ALBUQUERQUE, NM. National Hispanic Cultural Center, 1701 4th St. S.W. Albuquerque Coin Club Fall Coin Show. 85 tables. Bill DeWeese, POB 11602, Albuquerque, NM 87192, e-mail williedee202@yahoo.com; or Rod Frechette, e-mail rtfrechette@frechette.com, website abqcc.org.

November 24-26 WARREN, MI. Macomb Community College, 14500 E. Twelve Mile Rd. (Bldg. P). Michigan State Numismatic Society Convention & Coin Show. Julianna Wostyn, phone 734-453-0504, e-mail treasurer@michigancoinclub.org, website michigancoinclub.org.

November 26 ST. PAUL, MN. TST Catering/Ideal Hall, 1494 Dale St. N. St. Paul Liberty Coin Club Show. 37 tables. Tom DeWell,

phone 651-415-5565 or 651-233-8070, e-mail tdewell@916schools.org, website libertycoinclub.org.

December 16-17 ARCADIA, CA. Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd. California State Numismatic Association's 135th Convention & Coin Show. 40 tables. Howard Feltham, 2550 Pacific Coast Hwy., Sp. 229, Torrance, CA 90505, phone 310-850-9860, e-mail hfelt@aol.com, website calcoin.org.

January 11-14, 2018 NEW YORK, NY. New York Grand Hyatt Hotel, 109 E. 42nd St. 46th Annual New York International Numismatic Convention. 100 tables. Kevin Foley, 131 W. Layton Ave. Ste. 205, Milwaukee, WI 53207, phone 414-807-0116, e-mail kfoley2@wi.rr.com, website nyinc.info.

January 19-20 CONROE, TX. Lone Star Convention Center, 9055 Airport Rd. 61st Houston Money Show (sponsored by the Greater Houston Coin Club). 124 tables. Jack Domurat, POB 8038, Huntsville, TX 77340, phone 832-610-5313, e-mail jackurat@sbcglobal.net, website houstoncoinshow.org.

comcast.net, website pbcc.anaclubs.org.

212-777-0662, e-mail stassinsj98@aol.com.

30 NAUGATUCK, CT. American Legion, 21 Cedar St. Naugatuck Coin & Currency Show. 20 tables. John Stassins Jr., POB 140262, Howard Beach, NY 11414, phone 718-323-1930 or 212-777-0662, e-mail stassinsj98@aol.com.

JANUARY 2018

27 NAUGATUCK, CT. American Legion, 21 Cedar St. Naugatuck Coin & Currency Show. 20 tables. John Stassins Jr., POB 140262, Howard Beach, NY 11414, phone 718-323-1930 or

27 PHILLIPSBURG, NJ. Phillipsburg Mall, 1200 Hwy. 22 E. Warren County Coin Show. 25+ tables. James Ingram, POB 2393, Oak Ridge, NJ 07438-2393, phone 973-534-3421, e-mail jicoins@jicoinshows@gmail.com.

SOUTH

NOVEMBER

5 HALLANDALE BEACH, FL. Mardi Gras Casino, 831 N. Federal Hwy. Gold Coast Coin Club Show.

45 tables. Harry Schwartz, POB 15604, Plantation, FL 33318-5604, phone 954-558-5108, e-mail shacman1@bellsouth.net; or Joe Zelinski, phone 954-805-5722, e-mail joezelinski@comcast.net, website goldcoastcoinclub.com.

11 GROVES, TX. Groves Masonic Lodge, 5901 39th St. The Greater Port Arthur Coin Club's Winter Show. 11 tables. Tracie Updike, POB 1164, Bridge City, TX 77611, phone 713-503-5993 or 409-983-1899, e-mail tdup@aol.com.

12 MELBOURNE, FL. Azan Shrine Temple, 1591 W. Eau Gallie Blvd. South Brevard Coin Show. 75 tables. Alysha Wilson, phone 321-428-5850, e-mail alysawilson@att.net, website southbrevardcoinclub.com.

17-18 GROVETOWN, GA. Columbia County Exhibition Center, 212 Partnership Dr. Augusta Coin Club Fall Show. 60 tables. David Chism, phone 706-541-4143 or 706-829-5484, e-mail dcchism@comcast.net, website augustacoinclub.org.

18 SCHERTZ, TX. Schertz Civic Center, 1400 Schertz Pkwy. (I-35 N, exit Schertz Pkwy.). Alamo Coin Show. 50 tables. Fernando Razo, phone 210-663-9289, e-mail alamocoinclub@yahoo.com or fcraza@yahoo.com, website alamocoinclub.com.

18 SPRING HILL, FL. Saint Joan of Arc Hall, 13485 Spring Hill Dr. West Hernando Coin Club Coin & Currency Show. 40 tables. Bob Bandino, phone 352-587-3344, e-mail bbandino@tampa.rr.com.

19 PLANTATION, FL. Volunteer Park Community Center, 12050 W. Sunrise Blvd. Fort Lauderdale Coin Club Show. 50 tables. Harry Schwartz, POB 15604, Plantation, FL 33318-5604, phone 954-558-5108, e-mail

thacman1@gmail.com; or Joe Zelinski, phone 954-805-5722, e-mail joezelinski@comcast.net, website ftlauderdalecoinclub.com.

24-25 GLENPOOL, OK. Glenpool Conference Center, 12205 S. Yukon Ave. Black Friday Coin Show (sponsored by Fidelity Coins). 50 tables. Robert Ranford, POB 1356, Glenpool, OK 74033, phone 918-521-1679, e-mail robert.ranford@yahoo.com, website blackfridaycoinshow.com.

26 GREENACRES, FL. American Polish Club, 4725 Lake Worth Rd. Palm Beach Coin Club 4th Sunday of the Month Show. 50 tables. Tony Swicer, POB 5823, Lake Worth, FL 33466, phone 561-964-7236 or 561-632-1092, e-mail swicer@comcast.net, website pbcc.anacclubs.org.

DECEMBER

2 PANAMA CITY, FL. Bay County Fairgrounds, 2230 E. 15 St. Silver Sands Coin, Stamp & Currency Show. 25 tables. Doug Gibson, POB 418, Lynn Haven, FL 32444, e-mail nfcdoug@knology.net.

3 HALLANDALE BEACH, FL. Mardi Gras Casino, 831 N. Federal Hwy. Gold Coast Coin Club Show. 45 tables. Harry Schwartz, POB 15604, Plantation, FL 33318-5604, phone 954-558-5108, e-mail shacman1@bellsouth.net; or Joe Zelinski, phone 954-805-5722, e-mail joezelinski@comcast.net, website goldcoastcoinclub.com.

10 MELBOURNE, FL. Azan Shrine Temple, 1591 W. Eau Gallie Blvd. South Brevard Coin Show. 75 tables. Alysha Wilson, phone 321-428-5850, e-mail alysawilson@att.net, website southbrevardcoinclub.com.

17 PLANTATION, FL. Volunteer Park Community Center, 12050 W. Sunrise Blvd. Fort Lauderdale

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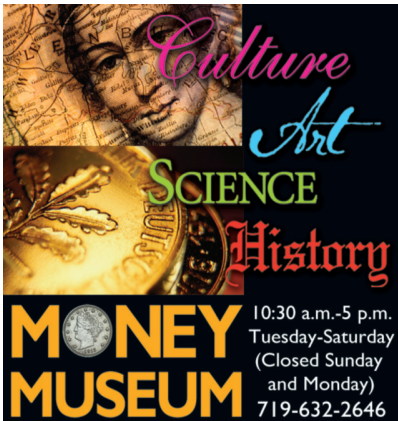
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CALENDAR

Coin Club Show. 50 tables. Harry Schwartz, POB 15604, Plantation, FL 33318-5604, phone 954-558-5108, e-mail thacman1@gmail.com; or Joe Zelinski, phone 954-805-5722, e-mail joezelinski@comcast.net, website ftlauderdalecoinclub.com.

JANUARY 2018

13-14 FOLEY, AL. Foley Civic Center, 407 E. Laurel Ave. Gold Coast Coin and Jewelry Show (sponsored by the South Baldwin Numismatic Society). 37 tables. Robert Jenkins, POB 836, Foley, AL 36535, phone 251-269-3089, e-mail southbaldwinnumismaticssociety@gmail.com; or Gerald Overshiner, phone 251-968-6113, website rdcoins.com.

CENTRAL

NOVEMBER

5 GREEN BAY, WI. Stadium View Bar & Grill, 1963 Holmgren Way (1 blk. east of Lambeau Field). Nicolet Coin Club Fall Show. 50 tables. Roger Bohn, phone 920-819-7294, e-mail boneyard7@yahoo.com.

5 LIVONIA, MI. Livonia Senior Center, 15218 Farmington Rd. 55th Annual Fall Coin Show (sponsored by the Northwest Detroit Coin Club). 45 tables. Gary Kelly, POB 51524, Livonia, MI 48151, phone 512-522-3743, e-mail nwdccboursechairperson@gmail.com, website nwdcc.org.

12 SPRINGFIELD, OH. Windy Knoll Golf Center (Derby Banquet Center), 500 Roscommon Dr. Clark County Semi-Annual Coin Show. Gary Lau, phone 937-206-4943.

18 FARGO, ND. Ramada Fargo, 3333 S. 13th Ave. 14th Annual Coin Show of North Dakota (sponsored by the Red River Valley Coin Club). 46 tables. Bob Hanna, phone 701-373-8980, e-mail bob@cgains.com, website redrivervalleycoinclub.org.

19 PEKIN, IL. Pekin Moose Lodge #916, 2605 Broadway. 24th Holiday Coin Show (sponsored by the Tazewell Numismatic Society). 45 tables. Steve Rassi, POB 696, Pekin, IL 61554, phone 309-263-0739, e-mail rassirc@omnilec.com; or Jeff Pollitt, phone 309-685-3421.

26 MATTOON, IL. Moose Lodge, 1212 W. Broadway Ave. Mattoon Coin Club Annual Coin Show. 23 tables. Bob Ohm, POB 143, Mattoon, IL 61938, phone 217-234-2585, e-mail mattooncoinclub@yahoo.com.

DECEMBER

10 IOWA CITY, IA. Clarion Inn, 2525 N. Dodge St. Iowa City Old Capitol Coin Club Annual Coin Show. 60 tables. Alice Grimm, POB 605, Iowa City, IA 52244, phone 319-331-8576, e-mail grimmy1@me.com or oldcapitolcoinclub@gmail.com.



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JANUARY 2018

21 MUNCIE, IN. Delaware County Fairground (Heartland Hall Bldg.), 1210 N. Wheeling Ave. Muncie Coin & Stamp Show. 56 tables. Thomas Marsh, phone 765-212-7055.

27-28 FARGO, ND. Ramada Fargo, 3333 S. 13th Ave. 58th Annual Red River Valley Coin Club Show and Sale. 52 tables. Bob Hanna, phone 701-373-8980, e-mail bob@cgains.com, website redrivervalleycoinclub.org.

WEST

NOVEMBER

4-5 MESA, AZ. Holiday Inn Hotel & Suites, 1600 S. Country Club Dr. Phoenix Coin Club Fall 2017 Show. 50 tables. Bob DeLean, POB 3406, Phoenix, AZ 85030, phone 480-437-4454, e-mail bob.delean@gmail.com; or T.J. Fritz, phone 602-741-5265, e-mail toddjfriz@aol.com.

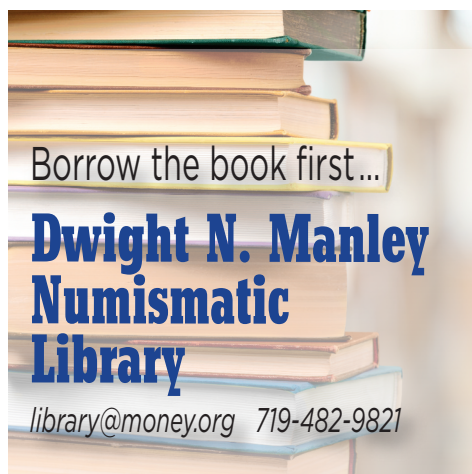
18 SANTEE, CA. Guardian Angels Catholic Church (Cunnane Social Center), 9310 Dalehurst Rd. Heartland Coin Club of El Cajon Fall Coin Show. John Weiss, phone 619-448-8702, e-mail johnweiss@heartlandcoinclub.com.

DECEMBER

2-3 SALEM, OR. Oregon State Fairgrounds, 2330 17th N.E. Salem Coin & Stamp Show. 90 tables. Danny Bisgaard, phone 503-588-8162, e-mail d.bisgaard@comcast.net, website oregonclubs.org.

JANUARY 2018

27-28 MESA, AZ. Mesa Convention Center (Building A), 263 N. Center St. 49th Annual Mesa Coin Club Coin Show. 46 tables. Bill Jernigan, phone 480-985-6381, e-mail xaviercoins.bill@gmail.com.



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MORE THAN A PRICE GUIDE

Always keep a current “Red Book” close at hand.

Numismatics is an ever-changing hobby, and price guides for U.S. coins have evolved right along with it. The “Red Book” (*A Guide Book of United States Coins* by R.S. Yeoman) once was a popular tool for finding the most up-to-date pricing information, but, in some cases, other publications released more frequently have usurped the classic reference in this role. However, keeping a recent copy at your desk has a number of benefits.

Q: I’ve been following the message boards maintained by the two largest coin-grading services, and there seem to be a lot of collectors saying they haven’t bought a Red Book in years. The complaint is that the prices are not current, as they’re updated only once a year. What’s your take on this?

—L.S., Modesto, CA

A: I always get the latest Red Book when it’s released (usually in early spring). In fact, so do many of my coworkers at Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), which buys perhaps two cases of this reference annually. Regarding the claim of message-board contributors that it’s not the best price guide, I have to admit that I rarely use it for this purpose. There are many price guides, some of them are updated weekly, while others are edited monthly. Auction company archives also exist that provide prices realized for many specimens. Values in the Red Book are used today primarily as a long-term record of the hobby’s progression since 1946, when the first edition was pub-



lished. However, that’s certainly not the reason I have a copy within arm’s reach while I’m working. There’s so much more to this classic reference that’s not easily replaced by mere price guides.

The real value of the Red Book is its role as a pocket-size encyclopedia of United States and related coinage. When I open my copy, it’s to look up mintage figures, see photos of popular varieties, or quickly find the weight and composition of coin types. All this information can be found elsewhere, particularly on the Internet, but the key word here is *quickly*. NGC’s own “Coin Explorer” online encyclopedia has this same content, along with much more information that is of use to collectors or dealers, including upcoming auctions of the coin in question. I both contribute and refer to this resource throughout my workday. But each entry is for a single date, mint and variety. When I want a quick overview to find out, for instance, which issues in the Barber dime series (1892-1916) have a mintage

under a million pieces, I flip open my Red Book. More often than not, it is already on my desk from earlier use. Information on these pieces requires just two pages, and it takes me only moments to determine that 14 dates have fewer than a million examples coined. Among these is the famed 1894-S—its mintage of just 24 pieces almost jumps off the page.

Another fact that I often seek is a coin’s weight. Again, this information can be gleaned from the Internet, including on “Coin Explorer,” but to quickly compare differing weight standards over the course of a series, I turn to the Red Book. It’s interesting to note that early editions scarcely mentioned weights, except within the general introduction to United States coinage. These figures were later added to each denomination’s brief introductory remarks, always expressed in grains, as was the U.S. Mint’s standard for many years. Starting with the 25th anniversary edition in 1972, the Red Book has shown weights in grams to make the text more universally accepted around the world.

Over the past 20 years, it has been my pleasure to serve as a contributor to this venerable reference, and I reach out to Senior Editor Kenneth Bressett several times annually. While it might not be necessary for every hobbyist to buy the very latest edition, all should have at least one recent copy on hand. The Red Book remains a valuable tool for any student or collector of U.S. coins.

lange@money.org

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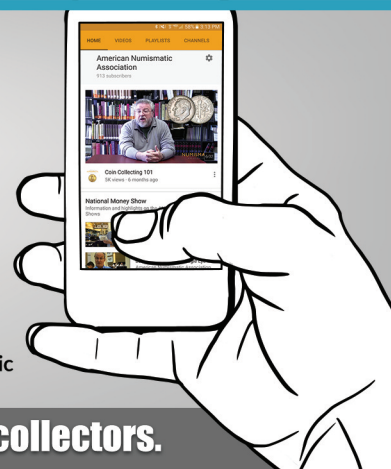
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GERRY FORTIN

ANA 1203080

The foremost expert on Liberty Seated dimes
stays ahead of the curve on numismatic research.

For nearly 40 years, Gerry Fortin worked in high-level technical and sales positions. After receiving a degree in electronics engineering from the University of Maine in 1978, he devoted much of his life to the discipline. However, Fortin's demanding career was often stressful, and for decades, he used the hobby as an escape. Four years ago, he made the leap and opened Gerry Fortin Rare Coins, a decision he hasn't regretted for a minute.

"This business venture," he explains, "primarily services the needs of Liberty Seated and Capped Bust collectors. I provide a broad offering of original Liberty Seated and Capped Bust coinage, both encapsulated by third-party grading services and raw, for the discriminating collector." Fortin has become the leading expert on Liberty Seated dimes. He serves as president of the Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC) and was inducted into its hall of fame in 2013.

His journey to the top began with a childhood fascination with the hobby. "I collected coins until the age of 12. Then girls, rock music and stereo equipment were more important." In 1987 he became reacquainted with his boyhood interest by acquiring Morgan dollars. Seeking a more challenging specialty, Fortin discovered Liberty Seated dimes, which aligned with his love of Civil War history. "What started as a goal to build a complete date and mintmark set in Fine grade turned into one of the finest Mint-State sets ever assembled for that denomination."

For 14 years (1990-2004), Fortin researched die varieties of Liberty Seated dimes that he compiled into an e-book, *The Definitive Resource for Liberty Seated Dime Die Variety Collectors*. (To access, visit seateddimevarieties.com.) This



PHOTO: ANA ARCHIVES

radical move came at a time when many hobbyists had yet to embrace digital references. Says Fortin, "Being a technologist in the electronics industry, I believed the next generation of collectors would be better served with Internet-based die-variety information." He was quickly proven correct, and his work has become the go-to industry reference, with Fortin attribution

numbers being used by major auction companies and third-party grading services.

The distinguished scholar is proud of his accomplishments but is quick to recognize three numismatists for their mentorship: Brian Greer, with whom he shares an interest in die-variety research; Chris Pilliod, a metallurgist

who taught him about the originality of and strike characteristics found on silver coinage; and Jim O'Donnell, who was instrumental in teaching Fortin about conditional survival rates and the rarity of certain mint-state dimes (before third-party grading companies had created more complete population reports).

Some collectors believe that the future of the hobby rests in the hands of young numismatists. Fortin, however, knows this isn't

true in the Liberty Seated field and focuses his recruitment efforts on 30- to 45-year-olds, noting, "Such coins require disposable income." As president of the LSCC, Fortin has made numerous changes to attract this demographic, including updating the club's flagship publication, *The Gobrecht Journal*, to a larger color format and teaching a course with John Frost on "Developing a Passion for Liberty Seated Coinage" at the ANA Summer Seminar. "Innovation is imperative for remaining relevant in our fast-paced, technology-centric society," he says.

—Caleb Noel

“
Innovation is
imperative for
remaining relevant
in our fast-paced,
technology-
centric society.
”



1916 HALF DOLLAR

A forger altered the date on a genuine 1946 Walking Liberty to make it resemble the popular low-mintage issue.

In 1946 the Philadelphia Mint struck more than 12.1 million Walking Liberty half dollars. Today, those coins are worth perhaps \$20 each in About

► **THE NUMERAL “4”** on this genuine 1946 Walking Liberty half dollar was changed to a “1” to imitate a 1916 specimen.

Actual Size: 30.6mm

Uncirculated grade. The 1916 (P) Walking Liberty, however, had a mintage of only 608,000, and a specimen is worth at least 10 times more than a 1946 example in the same condition.

Obviously, with just a one-digit difference in date, the 1946 half dollar is a prime candidate for alteration. A case in point is the 1916-dated half recently submitted

▼ **THE LENGTH** of Liberty’s thumb is shorter and the flag details less distinct on the 1916 specimen.



to Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC). It is immediately apparent that the coin is a genuine mint product, with good detail overall. But perhaps the detail is a bit *too* good for a 1916 specimen.

Many collectors don’t realize that the mint made a subtle change in the design of the Walking Liberty half in 1918. In addition to strengthening the lines in the flag and dress, it also lengthened the thumb on Liberty’s outstretched hand. These slight design variations can be used to determine if a coin was struck pre- or post-1918. In the photographs below, note the short thumb and lack of detail in the billowing flag on the genuine 1916 specimen. The altered piece shows the same long thumb and enhanced flag detail as the au-

thentic 1946 example.

The date on the altered piece also is problematic. In the photos on the following page, the spacing between the “9” and the second “1” in the dates of the two “1916” pieces is different. The second “1”

“

With just a one-digit difference in the date, the 1946 half dollar is a prime candidate for alteration.

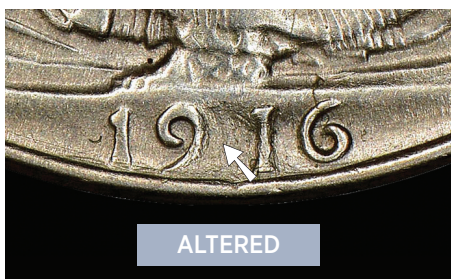
”

on the altered piece almost certainly was once a “4,” as the space to the left is too wide. This spacing more closely matches that of the genuine 1946. Additionally, the style of the second “1” doesn’t match the first, as it resembles a Roman numeral rather than the proper Arabic numeral. The strengthened dress lines from the 1918 hub change are very easy to see on the altered specimen and 1946 coin.





GENUINE 1916



ALTERED



GENUINE 1946

▲ **THE WIDE SPACE** between the “9” and the second “1” on the altered specimen suggests the host coin bore a 1946 date.

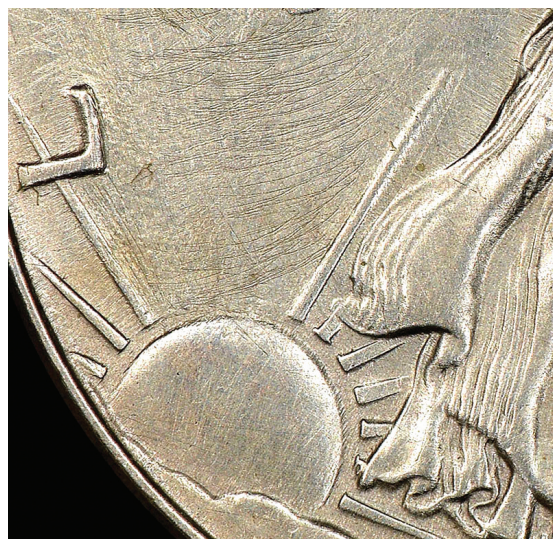
Last, but not least, the obverse of this coin has been extensively tooled. Note how the middle three rays of the sun have been obliterated. It is unclear why this was done, as it makes no sense to call more attention to the coin by eliminating such major design elements. Perhaps this was a practice piece for a “coin doctor.”

This altered half dollar is not particularly deceptive. However, it demonstrates that forgers always are honing their skills to make

their products more convincing. Therefore, collectors must be vigilant and keep their eyes open for counterfeits and alterations. And remember, every coin graded and encapsulated by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation is guaranteed to be authentic.

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► **THREE RAYS** on the altered 1946 Walking Liberty half dollar were inexplicably removed. Perhaps the forger was honing his technique.



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LET'S COLLECT: OBSOLETE NOTES

State-issued paper money is affordable and engaging.

Diversity is an integral part of numismatics, and almost every collector I have met has explored and become involved in various specialties over their time in the hobby. Learning about something new opens up an entire world of challenge and discovery. So it is with obsolete bank notes.

These refer to paper currency issued by state-chartered banks in the United States from 1782 to July 1, 1866, when their use was subject to a federal tax. Over a long span of years, several thousand financial institutions were established by states, and many more were contemplated but never went into business.

Although procedures varied, generally a group of interested investors applied to a state legislature to secure a franchise to conduct banking operations. A name

was chosen, and a city or town was picked for its location. The proposers' names and the projected capital to run the bank also were included in the application.

Each bank had to have a capital stock, the requirements of which differed from state to state. Generally, the capital was set up to a specific amount, such as \$50,000. This was to be paid in specie (silver and gold coins). In actuality, much of the capital was paid in promissory notes, or IOUs, because hard money was sometimes scarce. Once a certain percentage had been satisfied, the bank was authorized to issue its own paper money up to its paid assets or a multiple of that amount.

Currency was produced by one or another of the several dozen private engraving and bank-note companies, most of which were located in Philadelphia, New York City and Boston. Denominations ranged from \$1 to \$1,000 and were selected by the bank. Most popular were values of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Although the notion of a \$3 bill seems unusual today, it was considered for use on federal paper money when the government was planning Legal Tender notes.

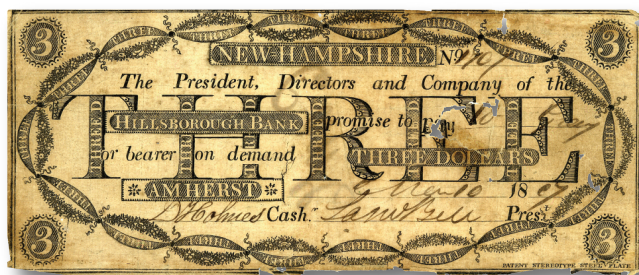
Such bills tended to circulate only regionally. For example, a \$5 bill issued by a bank in Belleville, New Jersey, would be received and paid out by merchants in that area, assuming there was no bad news about the solidity of the facility. However, that same \$5 bill

might be rejected if taken to Boston or Charleston, or if accepted, redeemed only at a discount. During the period of note issuance under discussion, the vast majority came from east of the Mississippi River. New York had hundreds of financial institutions and was the most prolific, although Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some other states had many as well.

Until the so-called Panic of 1837, there was very little regulation or oversight. The states did not have commissions or auditors, although reports were required, and many irregularities took place, such as banks being short of capital, the unauthorized printing of notes and more. In addition, many banks declined, especially during times of economic difficulties, such as after the War of 1812 and the period from 1837 to 1842. When a bank fell flat, its notes became worthless.

Some facilities were fraudulently operated, such as the Farmers Exchange Bank of Gloucester, Rhode Island (the first state-established bank to fail), and the Hillsborough Bank of Amherst, New Hampshire. Each issued large amounts of paper money without any cash in the bank. These notes were worthless, but no one was prosecuted. In fact, the president of the Hillsborough Bank, Samuel Bell, was elected governor of the State of New Hampshire! (However, the official biography of Bell doesn't mention the fraud.)

Banks in the District of Columbia had very little regulation. Occasionally, members of Congress



▲ **THE \$3 NOTE** issued by Hillsborough Bank of Amherst (top) and the Farmers Exchange Bank of Gloucester's \$1 note lost their value after both financial institutions crumbled.

Not Actual Size

PHOTOS: Q. DAVID BOWERS



would check in, but many operations could do as they pleased. Counterfeiters had notes printed with fictitious bank names along with the address of Washington, D.C. Notes of questionable or nonexistent banks were made in large quantities and often sold at a discount to exchange brokers, who then would circulate them.

As you can imagine, the entire situation was wild and wooly! One of the most curious institutions was the so-called Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in

► **CLARK, GRUBER & CO.** was Colorado's sole producer of state-chartered bills and this remainder note (top). The Amoskeag Bank of Manchester later evolved into a national banking operation.

Not Actual Size

1836, with Nicholas Biddle as its leading figure. Before that, two institutions were called the Bank of the United States, each chartered by Congress for 20 years—one from 1791 to 1811 and the other in 1816-36. These were mainly owned by private stockholders, but the government had an interest in them as well. When the second Bank of the United States closed down in 1836, Biddle formed a new bank. It issued notes, some in high denominations of \$1,000 or more, imprinted with BANK OF UNITED STATES and omitting "of Pennsylvania," causing many citizens to think that it was connected with the federal government! Although it started out with good intentions, perhaps, the bank dissolved in the early 1840s amidst fraud and failure.

On the other hand, hundreds of state-chartered banks conducted their business properly over a period of years, and after the National Banking Act was passed in 1863, the officers and stockholders applied for federal charters to become National Banks. If the application was accepted, a new corporation was formed. This time around, National Banks were required to purchase 90 percent of their capital

in federal bonds by paying cash for them. Once this was satisfied, they could issue their own paper money. If a National Bank failed (and many did), the paper notes were still worth face value and would be redeemed by the federal government.

As national financial institutions became more popular, the government prohibited the state-chartered ones from printing their own paper currency



and, as mentioned, after July 1, 1866, any notes in commerce were subject to a tax. In the meantime, state banks that had morphed into national entities redeemed their notes at par and at face value for those of their predecessors. The many counterfeit and altered bills in circulation were not exchanged, thus many are easily available today on the numismatic market.

Collecting obsolete notes is a very fascinating specialty, as tens of thousands of varieties exist. A given bank operating for a period of decades was apt to issue many different notes of varying designs. For some banks, many dozens of varieties can be collected. Each note has certain characteristics, including the name of the bank, the location, the denomination, a date (printed or handwritten), a serial number, a letter identifying the printing plate that produced it, and the signatures of the president and the cashier.

Some bills were produced but not issued at all. These are called "remainders" and are offered in crisp, uncircu-

lated condition. However, such notes generally have much less interest to collectors than circulated notes signed by two bank officers, which is sort of the reverse of the value of coins!

My book on the subject, *Obsolete Paper Money Issued by Banks in the United States, 1782-1866: A Study and Appreciation for the Numismatist and Historian* (ANA Library Catalog No. US75.B6), has been a bestseller and can be purchased from any numismatic bookseller or borrowed free of charge from the ANA's Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library. Similarly, Whitman Publishing is in the process of issuing a continuing series specializing in the notes of different states, illustrating hundreds of notes in color, and giving values and prices online at whitman.com.

If you're contemplating collecting obsolete bank notes, my suggestion is to start by purchasing a number of specimens with clearly inked signatures of the cashier and president in grades from Very Fine to Extremely Fine. This was recommended to me years ago by dealer Tom Denly, who suggested buying only notes with nice eye appeal. The good news is a very large collection of such bills can be obtained for less than \$100 each, and some for even less than \$50.

One popular way to collect is by location, such as notes of Ohio, New Jersey or Indiana. Some states have a small number of issues and are not particularly challenging. The Society of Paper Money Collectors (spmc.org) forms a meeting point for those interested in all paper currency, and its monthly publication *Bank Note Reporter* is devoted to the subject.

Many bank notes have fascinating stories, like the ones shown here. Plus, they have appreciated nicely in value over the years. Anyone who put together a collection 20 years ago will find it to be worth more today. The future is not known, but the market remains strong.

bowers@money.org

PHOTOS: Q. DAVID BOWERS



ANNIVERSARY MINTMARK

The history of America's premier coining facility is remembered through its milestones.

In 2017 the United States Mint is celebrating its 225th anniversary by issuing several new collectibles: a high-relief gold coin, a companion silver medal and an Enhanced Uncirculated Coin Set™. But to me, the most compelling memento is also the humblest. This year—and this year only—cents made at the Philadelphia Mint will feature a “P” mintmark.

To understand why this is so momentous, here's a list of mintmark milestones for our nation's first and primary coining facility.

1793. Coin production at the Philadelphia Mint—located in what was then the nation's capital—commenced in 1793. A mintmark (typically a letter or symbol denoting a coin's origin) was standard practice as a form of quality control and accountability. But in Early America, with all coins emanating from one facility, mintmarks were not necessary.

1838–1906. Six additional United States Mint facilities opened between 1838 and 1906, each with its own mintmark: New Orleans, Louisiana (O); Charlotte, North Carolina (C); Dahlonega, Georgia (D); San Francisco, California (S); Carson City, Nevada (CC); and Denver, Colorado (also D).

All coinage dies, including those for branch mints, were produced in Philadelphia, whose coins still bore no mintmark. But the purpose of identification was still served: Any U.S. coin without a mintmark could be traced to Philadelphia.

1895. In 1895 the Philadelphia Mint did get a mintmark of its own for the first time—but it wasn't on a United States coin. At that time (and for most of the 20th

century), the U.S. Mint struck specimens for other nations on a contractual basis. One such piece, a silver 2 *decimos* from Ecuador, indicated its origin by spelling out “Philadelphia.” Later, the abbreviation “Philada” and the letter “P” appeared on other foreign issues.

1942. Philadelphia got its first domestic mintmark in 1942 under unusual cir-

▼ **THESE COINS**—Ecuador's 1934 1 sucre (top), the 1942 nickel (center) and the 1980 Susan B. Anthony dollar—show different versions of the Philadelphia Mint's marks.

Not Actual Size



cumstances. To conserve nickel during World War II, 5-cent pieces from 1942 to 1945 were made of a copper-silver-manganese alloy. To distinguish the temporary alloy from the usual copper-nickel composition (which it closely resembled, at least when new), these coins had large mintmarks above Monticello on the nickel's reverse.

1965–67. The period of 1965–67 was a complicated time for American coinage. There was concern (unfounded) from the mint that collectors were contributing to a shortage, so mintmarks were entirely omitted from U.S. coins dated 1965, 1966 and 1967. Issues struck during this period at the three active minting facilities (Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco) are all indistinguishable, including new copper-nickel-clad dimes and quarters.

1975–86. Another period of mintmark limitation occurred from 1975 to 1986, on the heels of a cent shortage. Denver-made coins always had “D” mintmarks, but pieces made for circulation at San Francisco (cents and dimes) and West Point (cents and quarters) had no mintmarks and therefore are identical to their

► **THE NEW ORLEANS MINT**, shown below in an 1879 photograph, produced this 1899 silver half dollar.

Actual Size: 30.6mm



PHOTOS: ANA ARCHIVES/ROBERT B. KELLEY (COINS), HERITAGE AUCTIONS (SUCRE) & LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Getting Started | continued

Philadelphia counterparts.

1979. By 1979, the tide had turned and mintmarks proliferated. When the Susan B. Anthony "mini-dollar" debuted in 1979, the director of the mint expressed a desire to raise public awareness of the nation's first coin-ing facility, so Philadelphia issues bore a "P" mintmark. This promotional measure didn't prove successful, as the Anthony dollar was a flop, but it did set a precedent.

1980. Beginning in 1980, "P" for Philadelphia appeared on all circulating coins except the cent. At a time when mintmarks were punched by hand into individual dies (and with astronomical annual cent production), this made sense as a



▲ **THIS 1980 QUARTER** bears the San Francisco mintmark, while this 2017 cent (below) includes a "P" to honor the mint's 225th anniversary.

Actual Size: 24.3mm (quarter) & 19mm



labor-saving measure. But beginning in the mid-1990s, mintmarks were included on master dies and no longer were hand-punched.

2017. Still, it wasn't until 2017 that cents carried Philadelphia mintmarks. No advance notice went out for this one-year-only innovation. It came as a surprise to hobbyists when the first 2017-P cents surfaced. The mintmark had been suggested by Philadelphia Mint employees—a fine idea after 225 years of service, and one that all numismatists can appreciate.

sanders@money.org

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STRUCK IN FOLSOM PRISON

Inmates at a California facility used materials and tools from the jail's blacksmith shop to produce fake nickels.

Folsom State Prison in California has a rich history that dates back to 1868, when the Board of Prison Directors selected the site to house a branch of the San Quentin State Prison. The Natoma Water and Mining Company gave the state 350 acres and all the granite quarries located on the land. In return, California offered the company \$15,000 in convict labor at the rate of 50 cents per day for each prisoner employed. Construction of the jail didn't begin until 1874, but problems between the state and the contractor stalled further progress. Finally, in 1878, a new contractor was hired and the first cell block ("B"), with 162 cells,

was completed before the end of the year. Two years later, "A" Block was finished, comprising 166 cells.

A New Home

Folsom received its first 44 inmates on transfer from San Quentin on July 26, 1880. Prisoner No. 1 was Chong Hing, who was serving time for arson. By 1897, 900 prisoners were jailed at Folsom; among them were inmates Harry L. Coyne (interestingly pronounced "coin") and James H. Brown. Coyne was

sentenced in 1896 to five years at Folsom for a felony he had committed in Los Angeles. Brown received 15 years for a robbery he had carried out in San Francisco in 1889.

Charles Aull was Folsom's warden during Coyne and Brown's incarcerations, a position he held from 1887 until his passing in 1899. He was known as a very competent and tough leader, and from the moment he took office, he instituted a system of discipline that was unequaled at any other U.S. penal institution of its size. Although a prison term at Folsom was dreaded by criminals at the time, convicts were reportedly treated with the utmost respect under Aull. During his strong and just leadership, the prison's rules were rarely violated.

However, in 1897, after almost 12 years of faithful service, Aull began to suffer from a painful kidney disease that interfered with his work. He took frequent leaves of absence, and, as the saying goes, "When the cat's away, the mice will play." In this case, however, the mice were



▲ **FOLSOM STATE PRISON** received its first inmates on July 26, 1880. Several prisoners made counterfeit nickels using a tin-based alloy in 1898. The pieces likely resembled contemporary Liberty Head issues (pictured) and went undetected in commerce.

Not Actual Size

PHOTO: ANA ARCHIVES



rats who went by the name of Coyne and Brown.

Criminal Activity

The *San Francisco Call* newspaper of March 11, 1898, reported the following:

A counterfeiter's layout has been discovered at Folsom within the State prison walls, the last spot on earth where one would look for the illegal minting of Uncle Sam's coin. If there is a place in the broad universe where neither opportunity nor demand for the use of money arises it is within the walls of the State prison; at least such is the general impression of people who are without experience with criminals. To those who have had dealings with men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for the commission of crime, it is known that there is no passion or desire stronger than the predilection of a prisoner to carry upon his person some small amount of money. On the part of many it becomes a mania, and they resort to all sorts of devices and any kind of a subterfuge to withhold a few pieces of coin from the Warden upon entering the prison.

In an interview published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* in March 1898, Cap-



CHARLES AULL



No.	1901
Name	James Brown
County	San Francisco
Crime	Robbery
Term	15 years.
Received	June 3 - 89
Discharged	Nov 9 - 98
Remarks	2 nd term



No.	3847
Name	Harry L. Coyne
County	Los Angeles
Crime	Felony
Term	5 years
Received	June 17 - 96
Discharged	Jan 17 - 1900
Remarks	

▲ **FOLSOM INMATES** James Brown and Harry Coyne took advantage of Warden Aull's frequent absences and struck counterfeits in the prison's blacksmith shop.

tain Murphy, who often was in charge of Folsom when Aull was sick, made the following observation: "Convicts are fond of carrying something in the shape of money, and on several occasions they have been caught trying to make imitation nickels out of "Babbitt" metal. [A tin-based white metal that is an alloy with a minimum of 88-percent tin (Sn). The rest is composed of antimony (Sb), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and small amounts of other elements that are added to improve the fineness of the grain structure and homogeneity during the solidification process]." It was not believed that the convicts made any other types of coin, as they did not have the necessary metal to manufacture silver or other pieces.

Caught in the Act

Prisoners rarely expressed humor in

Folsom's early days, especially during Aull's tenure. However, in March 1898, most of the men enjoyed a good laugh when they learned that several inmates had been secretly making spurious money right under the authorities'

“

Several individuals had been making spurious money right under the authorities' noses.

”

ran toward a canal near the engine house. A big splash was seen and heard as the convicts threw the dies and crucible used to make the fakes into the American River's murky waters.

Meanwhile, as Coyne and Brown

noses for almost a year. On March 11, 1898, two U.S. Secret Service agents and prison guards Jally, Taylor and Silak surprised the enterprising group hard at work making counterfeits in the prison's blacksmith shop. Two of those caught red-handed were Coyne and Brown. As the officials chased after them, the pair leaped through a window and

disposed of the evidence, the guards in the engine room discovered a large pile of Babbitt nickels. Many of them had circulated, and one of the *Call* correspondents had no trouble procuring an example in the town of Folsom. The counterfeit Babbitt coins were used mostly to buy opium (brought in from the outside), alcohol, cigarette papers and food items from some of the guards. The counterfeits were so convincing, they circulated undetected throughout the state. Although the Secret Service quickly shut down the operation, the convicts couldn't help expressing great pleasure in having put one over on the warden and guards. Their enjoyment was short-lived, however, as Warden Aull's punishment was swift and terrible.

Coyne and Brown were not thought to have made the dies. Other inmates incarcerated at Folsom Prison were most likely the designers/engravers of the spurious pieces.

Coyne and Brown were simply the coiners, but they were the only ones held accountable for the crime.

Nickel Design

The nickels that Coyne and Brown secretly produced in 1898 most likely were of the Liberty Head design, which was struck by the U.S. Mint from 1883 until 1912 and was currently in circulation. If the inmates' nickels were dated 1898, they probably would not have had a mint-mark, as the San Francisco and Denver Mints did not begin striking nickels until 1912—only Philadelphia produced 5-cent pieces at the time.

However, if the duo had dated their coins 1885 (1,472,000 mintage) or 1886 (3,326,000 mintage), these scarce issues would have attracted too much

attention—something they wanted to avoid. (By comparison, the Philadelphia Mint struck 12,530,292 nickels in 1898.) We contacted Folsom Prison's Public Information Officer Lieutenant Jack Huey, and he informed us that no one at the prison museum knew

anything about the Babbitt nickels. After learning about the piece and doing some online research, he found that the Secret Service confiscated all the counterfeits they could find. Is there anyone out there with a different-looking Liberty Head nickel that could be a Babbitt piece from Folsom?

How the prisoners made the dies and crucibles remains a mystery. Perhaps

someday the mighty American River will give up its long-buried secret to some lucky individual.

oliver-kelly@money.org

“The counterfeits were so convincing, they circulated undetected throughout the state.”

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MARKET SPOTLIGHT

Bust and Liberty Seated quarters have been solid performers recently. Both Mint State and proof Barber dimes and quarters seem to have found their price floor and have been holding steady. Washington quarters that are exceptional for the grade tend to do well, but others, even those in solid middle grades, are languishing.

November 2017

- Silver 3 Cents
- Half Dimes, Dimes
- 20 Cents
- Quarters

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This supplement is intended as a hobby resource only and should be used in combination with other numismatic references as part of a practical, informed purchasing plan.

SILVER 3 CENTS														
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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1851	29	44	47	52	74	176	228	299	481	702	---	---	---	---
1851-O	47	74	81	122	195	325	618	1100	1,940	3,380	---	---	---	---
1852	29	44	47	52	74	176	228	299	481	702	---	---	---	---
1853	29	44	47	52	74	176	228	299	481	702	---	---	---	---
1854	42	52	55	74	130	208	338	760	1,440	2,880	7,500	9,380	21,800	36,300
1855	42	52	76	130	228	520	780	1,620	2,620	8,750	3,500	5,620	9,500	13,300
1856	42	52	55	74	130	208	306	760	1,240	2,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	12,100
1857	42	52	55	74	130	208	306	760	1,240	3,380	2,250	3,440	5,000	11,200
1858	42	52	55	74	130	208	306	760	1,240	1,810	1,880	2,340	4,250	6,120
1859	42	52	56	88	130	195	240	358	650	1,070	390	858	1,220	2,000
1860	42	52	56	81	108	195	240	403	650	1,170	390	1,100	1,620	3,750
1861	42	52	56	81	108	195	240	358	578	975	390	858	1,220	1,880
1862	42	52	56	81	115	195	240	358	578	975	390	858	1,220	1,880
1862/1	42	52	56	81	115	214	292	455	728	1,140	390	858	1,220	1,880
1863	520	585	650	715	780	910	1,170	2,000	3,250	3,880	2,250	3,750	6,250	7,250
1863/2 (Proof Only)	422	462	546	578	604	650	---	---	---	---	390	858	1,220	1,880
1864	520	585	650	715	780	910	1,170	1,380	1,880	3,750	390	858	1,220	1,880
1865	520	585	650	715	780	910	▲ 1,880	▲ 2,750	▲ 4,120	4,750	390	858	1,220	1,880
1866	455	520	585	650	715	780	910	1,500	2,500	3,750	390	858	1,220	1,880
1867	520	585	650	715	845	1,250	1,880	3,750	4,690	15,700	390	858	1,220	1,880
1868	715	845	1,040	1,500	2,000	2,750	4,380	6,250	18,200	26,600	390	858	1,220	1,880
1869	520	585	650	715	845	1,240	1,750	3,120	5,250	8,000	2,500	4,380	7,500	10,000
1869/8 (Proof Only)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	390	858	1,220	1,880
1870	520	585	650	715	845	1,040	1,500	2,000	2,750	5,000	390	858	1,220	1,880
1871	520	585	650	715	845	910	1,040	1,380	1,750	2,060	390	858	1,220	1,880
1872	650	845	1,040	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,120	4,380	8,120	12,700	1,500	2,120	2,310	▼ 2,880
1873 (Proof Only)	600	625	675	765	845	930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EARLY HALF DIMES (1792-1837)														
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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65				
1792	30,200	48,400	54,400	84,700	121,000	139,200	193,600	326,700	363,000	423,500				
1794	1,620	1,940	3,000	4,280	8,250	11,900	18,200	34,500	45,400	72,600				
1795	1,440	1,690	2,190	3,140	6,560	8,880	10,600	17,500	24,200	38,700				
1796	1,500	1,880	3,440	4,810	8,750	10,900	21,200	35,100	49,600	87,700				
1796/5	2,500	3,120	4,380	5,620	9,560	14,600	28,400	36,300	81,700	151,200				
1797 15 Stars	1,500	1,880	3,440	5,000	7,310	9,690	16,900	23,000	35,400	72,600				
1797 16 Stars	1,880	2,620	3,750	4,810	7,500	11,600	17,200	25,400	41,100	78,600				
1797 13 Stars	2,500	3,500	5,620	6,750	13,900	30,200	48,400	72,600	---	---				
1800	1,380	1,500	2,250	2,620	5,380	6,880	13,300	19,400	27,800	46,000				
1800 LIBERTY	1,500	1,750	2,750	3,120	5,880	8,750	16,300	25,400	36,300	53,200				
1801	1,380	1,500	2,250	3,120	6,250	10,000	19,400	26,400	39,900	---				
1802	54,400	72,600	96,800	121,000	217,800	363,000	---	---	---	---				
1803 Large 8	1,380	1,620	2,250	2,750	7,250	9,380	14,500	29,000	54,400	106,500				
1805	1,500	1,620	2,810	4,120	10,600	24,200	---	---	---	---				
1829	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1829	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	8,250	15,700	30,200				
1830	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1831	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1831	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	8,120	---	---				
1832	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1833	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1834	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1834 3/Inverted 3	---	---	---	---	292	520	748	1,380	1,880	3,750				
1835 Large Date, Large 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1835 Large Date, Small 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	520	1,040	1,620	3,120				
1835 Small Date, Large 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1835 Small Date, Small 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1836 Large 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	422	942	1,250	2,500				
1836 Small 5c	52	81	94	122	176	260	520	1,040	1,380	2,500				
1836 3/Inverted 3	81	108	130	162	260	455	780	1,250	1,880	3,750				
1837 Large 5c	52	81	101	130	195	260	422	942	1,620	6,250				
1837 Small 5c	130	162	195	260	390	780	2,000	2,750	5,620	10,600				
SEATED HALF DIMES														
CPG pricing isn't the whole story. Contact your favorite ANA-member dealer to understand market values.														
CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65				
1837 No Stars, Large Date	37	47	94	150	240	520	682	942	1,170	2,500				
1837 No Stars, Small Date	37	47	94	150	240	520	682	1,010	1,560	3,120				
1838 No Drapery	16	▼ 19	▼ 21	29	108	214	260	488	715	1,470				
1838 No Drapery, Small Stars	16	27	40	94	162	325	715	975	1,660	3,620				
1838 O	108	162	325	715	1,750	2,880	4,380	11,900	14,500	25,400				
1839 No Drapery	16	21	24	31	94	195	260	488	715	1,810				
1839 O No Drapery	18	24	27	38	143	358	1,040	2,000	3,500	8,750				
1840 No Drapery	16	21	24	31	94	214	260	488	715	1,810				

SEATED HALF DIMES continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1840 Drapery	19	32	68	132	195	325	455	910	1,380	2,500
1840 O No Drapery	18	22	25	37	130	585	1,500	3,750	10,000	16,300
1840 O Drapery	26	47	119	260	748	1,440	12,100	24,200	30,200	---
1841	16	19	22	27	55	143	169	286	624	1,170
1841-O	68	101	130	195	325	520	1,240	2,500	4,380	7,500
1842	16	19	22	27	55	143	169	286	611	1,310
1842-O	68	101	195	325	552	1,040	1,500	2,500	7,190	14,500
1843	16	19	22	27	55	143	150	286	611	1,310
1844	17	20	24	68	101	195	325	520	715	1,500
1844-O	130	195	325	780	1,500	2,500	7,500	9,380	10,600	24,200
1845	16	19	22	31	55	143	169	364	624	1,240
1846	845	1,250	1,880	2,720	4,380	6,250	18,200	30,200	---	---
1847	16	19	22	28	55	143	195	325	598	1,100
1848 Medium Date	17	20	24	29	55	143	358	572	1,620	3,690
1848 Large Date	21	27	41	81	195	390	585	1,440	2,190	3,690
1848-O	24	29	42	101	228	390	650	1,040	1,440	2,810
1849	17	20	28	49	74	143	260	494	910	2,000
1849-O	81	122	208	286	585	975	2,060	3,660	5,560	8,440
1849/6	37	68	101	130	195	390	910	1,500	1,880	3,000
1849/8	37	68	101	130	195	390	845	1,280	1,560	2,190
1850	17	20	24	29	55	143	176	312	520	910
1850-O	19	24	30	54	143	292	715	1,560	2,620	4,380
1851	16	19	21	26	55	143	169	358	552	1,170
1851-O	18	20	25	40	122	228	488	910	1,250	3,750
1852	16	19	21	26	55	143	169	286	488	1,070
1852-O	26	40	74	143	254	520	1,040	2,750	5,620	9,380
1853 No Arrows	40	68	108	208	325	585	780	1,100	1,440	2,120
1853 Arrows	16	19	21	26	55	143	208	325	533	1,100
1853-O No Arrows	292	390	845	1,310	2,750	4,060	11,900	15,700	21,800	33,900
1853-O Arrows	18	24	27	37	74	150	286	1,170	1,750	4,120
1854 Arrows	16	19	21	26	68	143	208	325	533	1,100
1854-O Arrows	18	19	22	26	78	182	325	650	1,500	3,810
1855 Arrows	16	19	22	26	68	143	208	325	533	1,750
1855-O Arrows	18	22	26	51	136	208	650	1,100	1,620	4,750
1856	16	19	21	26	55	143	169	286	488	780
1856-O	18	20	22	46	101	260	520	994	1,380	2,060
1857	16	19	21	26	55	143	169	286	488	780
1857-O	18	20	37	47	81	195	332	390	682	1,310
1858	16	19	21	26	55	143	169	286	488	780
1858 Inverted Date	68	101	130	162	260	390	975	1,620	2,880	4,000
1858-O	18	20	22	41	81	143	292	455	650	1,170
1859	16	19	24	31	73	143	234	390	572	910
1859-O	18	21	47	88	162	260	390	520	1,040	1,620
1860	16	19	21	22	42	81	162	286	474	650
1860-O	18	20	21	24	42	101	188	390	585	1,010
1861	16	19	21	22	42	94	162	286	474	650
1861/O	24	31	54	130	260	422	520	812	1,380	2,350
1862	16	19	20	22	42	94	182	286	474	650
1863	195	260	358	390	552	682	845	942	1,070	1,750
1863-S	24	42	101	122	260	422	715	1,100	2,000	4,380
1864	344	455	826	975	1,270	1,310	1,380	1,470	1,810	2,750
1864-S	101	130	162	234	520	715	1,040	1,250	2,620	3,750
1865	306	377	682	826	1,010	1,100	1,240	1,380	1,560	2,250
1865-S	42	68	101	162	325	650	1,240	2,500	3,750	7,500
1866	292	344	585	780	878	910	975	1,100	1,240	2,750
1866-S	24	39	49	78	182	358	488	1,040	1,310	4,620
1867	455	507	780	878	975	1,140	1,270	1,590	1,750	2,500
1867-S	42	68	101	130	228	306	650	1,140	1,940	3,250
1868	47	68	122	195	312	455	650	812	1,010	1,620
1868-S	16	20	26	30	49	143	344	559	910	2,000
1869	16	19	25	30	49	128	228	292	682	1,070
1869-S	16	19	25	28	46	122	390	715	1,310	4,000
1870	16	19	21	24	42	89	162	260	474	910
1870-S (Unique)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,210,000	---
1871	16	19	21	22	42	81	162	286	474	650
1871-S	17	24	29	54	81	188	273	429	670	1,620
1872	16	19	21	22	42	81	162	260	455	650
1872-S Mintmark Below Wreath	16	19	21	22	42	81	176	273	455	650
1872-S Mintmark Above Wreath	16	19	20	22	42	81	176	286	455	650
1873	16	19	21	22	42	81	162	286	455	650
1873-S	16	19	21	22	42	81	162	286	455	650

BUST DIMES

CPG pricing isn't the whole story. Contact your favorite ANA-member dealer to understand market values.

CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1796	2,880	3,880	5,000	5,880	10,000	15,700	24,200	38,700	60,500	102,800
1797 16 Stars	2,880	4,380	5,940	6,880	11,900	19,400	33,900	48,400	75,000	145,200
1798 Large 8	760	1,060	1,500	2,250	3,750	5,620	14,500	24,200	48,400	90,800
1798 Small 8	1,250	1,880	3,120	6,250	12,100	18,200	57,500	72,600	108,900	157,300
1798/97 16 Stars Reverse	975	1,250	1,620	2,500	3,750	5,120	8,060	17,500	25,400	66,600
1798/97 13 Stars Reverse	2,500	4,380	6,250	8,750	12,100	18,200	48,400	181,500	---	---
1800	1,040	1,380	1,880	2,500	4,060	7,500	24,200	54,400	78,600	133,100
1801	1,040	1,440	1,880	3,750	6,120	12,200	49,600	55,700	79,900	121,000
1802	1,310	1,880	2,840	4,120	7,120	13,300	36,300	121,000	---	---
1803	1,040	1,380	1,750	2,500	5,620	10,000	72,600	133,100	254,100	---
1804 13 Stars Reverse	3,750	6,250	10,000	15,100	30,200	66,600	---	---	---	---
1804 14 Star Reverse	7,500	14,500	24,200	30,200	60,500	90,800	423,500	423,500	---	---
1805 4 Berries	682	1,070	1,270	1,940	2,880	4,000	6,250	11,900	19,400	39,900
1805 5 Berries	682	1,040	1,270	1,940	2,880	4,000	6,250	14,500	36,300	---
1807	630	975	1,270	1,620	2,880	4,000	6,250	11,900	19,400	44,200
1809	780	1,040	1,560	2,500	3,750	5,000	6,250	8,120	14,500	27,800
1811/9	195	325	1,040	1,380	1,880	2,500	3,750	7,060	10,900	32,700
1814 Large Date	81	122	162	273	624	728	1,380	3,000	5,280	18,200
1814 Small Date	108	156	221	390	780	1,200	2,090	4,750	6,880	24,200
1814 STATESOF	260	390	650	1,040	1,880	2,500	3,120	4,750	6,880	20,600
1820 Large O	81	122	162	273	624	845	1,380	3,000	6,250	14,500
1820 Small O	81	122	162	273	682	1,170	2,250	3,750	7,500	16,900
1820 STATESOF	162	260	488	650	1,250	2,250	3,750	7,500	10,000	19,400
1821 Large Date	81	122	162	273	624	845	1,620	3,000	5,000	18,200
1821 Small Date	81	122	162	273	650	1,040	2,750	5,620	9,380	18,200
1822	2,380	3,120	4,000	7,500	10,000	13,300	18,200	29,000	36,300	84,700
1823/2 Small E's	130	195	260	455	845	1,170	1,620	3,000	5,910	19,400
1823/2 Large E's	130	195	260	455	845	1,170	1,880	3,750	6,250	19,400
1824/2	130	195	306	585	1,140	1,380	1,880	3,750	6,250	20,000

BUST DIMES continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1825	81	130	169	273	624	910	1,620	3,000	4,690	18,200
1827	81	122	162	273	624	728	1,530	3,000	5,000	14,500
1828 Large Date, Curl Base 2	130	195	260	520	1,040	1,880	3,750	7,500	14,500	---
1828 Small Date, Square Base 2	47	88	130	228	455	812	1,380	2,880	5,620	15,100
1829 Small 10c	32	49	55	108	286	585	1,310	2,380	3,120	8,560
1829 Curl Base 2	5,940	8,120	18,200	33,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
1829 Medium 10c	47	68	81	130	390	585	1,560	2,810	5,000	9,380
1829 Large 10c	47	68	81	130	390	780	1,560	2,810	5,000	9,380
1830 Medium 10c	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1830 Small 10c	47	68	101	162	358	520	1,560	2,810	4,060	14,500
1830/29	47	68	101	162	390	650	1,560	4,380	10,600	23,000
1831	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1832	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1833	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1833 Last 3 High	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1834 Small 4	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1834 Large 4	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1835	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	8,560
1836	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	11,900
1837	32	49	55	108	286	468	975	2,380	3,120	13,300

LIBERTY SEATED DIMES

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1837 No Stars, Large Date	37	47	108	260	520	780	1,040	▼ 1,690	3,440	▼ 6,560
1837 No Stars, Small Date	43	52	108	292	520	780	1,070	1,690	3,440	10,600
1838-O No Stars	101	130	195	422	845	1,100	3,750	5,000	7,500	23,600
1838 Large Stars, No Drapery	▲ 24	▲ 37	▲ 52	▲ 94	▲ 188	▲ 370	▲ 618	▲ 1,200	▲ 2,030	▲ 4,380
1838 Small Stars, No Drapery	▼ 19	▼ 21	▼ 31	▼ 47	▼ 156	▼ 325	▼ 455	▼ 923	▼ 1,310	▼ 2,500
1839 No Drapery	17	20	29	47	156	325	455	923	1,310	2,380
1839 O No Drapery	29	47	81	156	260	455	845	2,000	2,940	8,120
1840 No Drapery	17	20	29	47	156	325	455	923	1,310	3,250
1840 With Drapery	101	130	195	325	845	1,380	3,120	12,100	19,400	30,200
1840-O No Drapery	68	101	130	195	520	1,100	6,880	13,300	21,800	46,000
1841	17	19	21	28	47	150	455	845	1,250	3,750
1841-O	21	37	47	101	162	358	910	1,470	5,620	9,380
1842	16	18	21	26	45	150	325	585	1,310	3,120
1842-O	37	68	101	195	455	1,250	3,750	5,000	8,750	16,900
1843	16	18	21	26	45	150	520	845	2,250	4,120
1843-O	195	325	650	1,380	3,120	11,200	72,600	121,000	---	---
1844	176	306	390	650	1,750	10,000	4,120	10,000	15,100	26,600
1845	17	19	21	28	45	162	422	715	1,090	3,120
1845-O	101	162	260	585	1,040	3,120	12,100	24,200	---	---
1846	228	390	650	1,240	2,500	8,120	15,100	42,400	---	---
1847	17	29	32	55	195	455	1,620	3,380	4,500	9,620
1848	19	22	27	47	94	182	780	1,040	2,380	5,310
1849	18	20	24	37	81	195	390	878	1,310	3,500
1849-O	24	29	81	156	364	780	2,250	5,000	9,380	---
1850	18	20	22	30	47	162	312	618	1,100	4,380
1850-O	24	68	101	130	325	1,170	2,250	3,750	5,620	8,750
1851	18	20	22	30	81	228	455	845	1,940	4,810
1851-O	24	28	39	130	325	1,040	2,500	3,440	5,120	18,200
1852	16	17	19	25	47	150	292	650	910	2,810
1852-O	26	30	101	195	358	585	1,880	3,120	4,380	13,300
1853 No Arrows	122	208	325	520	715	845	1,040	1,690	2,310	2,940
1853 Arrows	15	16	16	29	47	156	358	650	1,010	1,690
1853-O Arrows	16	42	94	130	325	715	2,750	3,750	6,880	13,300
1854 Arrows	15	16	16	29	47	156	358	650	1,010	1,690
1854-O Arrows	16	20	24	29	81	228	455	1,040	1,560	6,250
1855 Arrows	15	16	16	29	47	156	358	650	1,010	2,750
1856 Small Date	15	16	17	24	45	150	292	585	910	2,350
1856 Large Date	42	68	101	130	195	325	715	2,190	3,750	8,750
1856-O	17	42	68	101	162	390	878	1,380	2,750	6,250
1856-S	260	455	715	1,250	1,750	2,810	7,500	14,200	24,200	42,400
1857	15	16	17	24	45	150	292	585	910	1,910
1857-O	16	18	24	26	49	182	390	650	975	2,500
1858	15	16	17	24	45	150	292	585	910	1,910
1858-O	16	20	33	81	162	390	975	2,190	4,060	8,750
1858-S	162	228	358	845	1,310	2,060	7,500	12,100	24,200	29,600
1859	16	19	20	30	49	150	292	585	910	1,910
1859 Transitional	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,900	16,300	18,800	21,300
1859-O	18	21	25	32	88	228	351	611	1,170	2,880
1859-S	195	325	520	1,100	2,500	5,620	18,200	30,200	48,400	90,800
1860	16	18	18	29	37	94	208	273	566	1,240
1860-O	585	845	1,560	2,500	5,000	8,750	18,200	36,300	78,000	---
1860-S	68	101	162	260	520	1,040	2,250	8,440	12,700	45,400
1861	15	15	16	20	29	81	162	260	500	1,240
1861-S	162	260	455	715	975	1,250	6,250	18,200	30,200	42,400
1862	18	18	20	24	37	88	182	364	500	1,040
1862-S	162	228	325	585	1,100	2,500	4,380	9,380	12,100	36,300
1863	650	975	1,040	1,100	1,240	1,380	1,560	2,500	3,120	4,000
1863-S	130	195	325	520	975	1,250	3,750	10,000	12,100	36,300
1864	325	520	715	975	1,100	1,240	1,310	2,250	2,880	4,120
1864-S	130	162	228	390	845	1,100	1,380	2,190	7,500	10,000
1865	455	650	845	975	1,100	1,240	1,380	1,750	2,250	3,750
1865-S	130	195	390	780	1,250	3,120	7,500	15,100	30,200	42,400
1866	780	910	1,040	1,170	1,310	1,500	1,750	2,500	2,750	3,250
1866-S	130	195	260	455	682	1,620	3,750	7,500	10,000	12,100
1867	650	845	975	1,130	1,170	1,440	1,620	2,250	3,440	4,380
1867-S	130	195	260	422	780	1,620	2,000	5,310	7,500	10,600
1868	18	▼ 19	28	42	74	156	292	715	1,240	2,500
1868-S	68	101	162	260	585	715	1,100	1,500	2,750	5,620
1869	21	25	40	94	130	228	422	845	1,310	3,380
1869-S	18	▼ 19	24	32	260	325	488	780	1,240	3,440
1870	15	16	17	20	42	101	260	422	748	2,500
1870-S	260	325	618	780	975	1,240	1,560	2,500	3,750	8,120
1871	15	15	16	19	37	143	260	390	728	1,240
1871-CC	2,810	4,380	5,950	8,750	12,700	24,200	45,400	90,800	133,100	211,800
1871-S	22	81	130	195	358	845	1,620	3,750	5,310	13,300
1872	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	260	624	1,310
1872-CC	1,040	1,380	2,810	4,060	12,100	20,000	84,700	193,600	---	---
1872-S	21	81	130	195	358	552	2,000	3,500	8,120	33,900
1873 No Arrows, Closed 3	15	15	29	47	81	130	260	520	1,040	1,500
1873 No Arrows, Open 3	19	28	52	81	130	260	845	1,380	1,620	13,300

LIBERTY SEATED DIMES continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1873 CC No Arrows (Unique)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100,000
1873 Arrows	17	20	26	52	169	312	455	923	1,560	4,380
1873 Arrows Doubled Die Obv.	520	975	1,250	1,750	3,440	6,250	18,200	---	---	---
1873-CC Arrows	3,380	3,940	4,380	8,120	14,500	45,400	72,600	---	---	242,000
1873-S Arrows	17	20	30	70	188	488	975	1,620	3,380	8,750
1874 Arrows	17	20	26	52	169	312	455	923	1,560	3,120
1874-CC Arrows	6,880	9,380	12,700	18,800	31,500	54,400	78,600	169,400	---	---
1874-S Arrows	21	37	73	115	221	468	845	1,750	2,880	8,120
1875	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1875-CC Mintmark Above	28	30	32	51	81	208	390	780	988	2,750
1875-CC Mintmark Below	▼ 28	30	32	53	92	208	390	1,170	1,750	3,750
1875-S Mintmark Above	16	16	17	20	30	85	195	299	650	1,880
1875-S Mintmark Below	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	1,040
1876	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	845
1876-CC	28	30	32	49	101	162	292	455	1,040	1,250
1876-S	15	16	17	20	29	81	162	273	520	1,310
1877	15	15	16	19	29	81	176	247	468	845
1877-CC	28	30	32	50	130	195	325	650	1,040	2,310
1877-S	15	15	16	20	33	81	162	273	618	2,250
1878	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	273	585	1,100
1878-CC	195	228	325	390	520	975	1,500	2,880	3,500	4,380
1879	195	234	280	370	618	650	682	715	1,100	1,100
1880	143	208	260	299	390	455	585	650	715	1,310
1881	162	221	273	325	410	552	650	845	1,070	1,620
1882	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1883	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1884	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1884-S	19	21	26	47	115	312	682	1,040	1,310	4,940
1885	15	15	16	19	29	81	182	260	468	650
1885-S	520	780	975	1,310	2,500	4,380	6,250	9,380	16,900	30,200
1886	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1886-S	22	37	43	81	122	162	520	1,040	2,190	2,810
1887	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1887-S	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	910
1888	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	942
1888-S	15	15	16	19	29	94	358	650	1,380	3,750
1889	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1889-S	16	17	21	39	88	143	358	878	1,880	5,000
1890	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1890-S	▼ 15	17	21	40	74	143	260	455	910	1,500
1891	15	15	16	19	29	81	162	247	468	650
1891-O	16	20	24	26	29	81	162	266	500	1,220
1891-S	▼ 15	16	17	20	29	81	162	266	468	910

BARBER DIMES

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1892	9	9	16	20	24	68	122	202	260	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1892-O	10	14	32	53	81	94	156	325	585	1,380	3,750	---	---	---	---
1892-S	56	112	221	254	280	325	403	845	1,560	3,120	7,500	---	---	---	---
1893	8	11	18	27	41	81	146	202	390	845	1,270	332	546	780	1,170
1893/2	143	169	221	260	390	650	1,500	2,000	3,560	5,620	7,500	---	---	---	---
1893-O	27	41	115	143	162	234	312	611	942	2,060	3,440	---	---	---	---
1893-S	12	21	39	47	94	150	325	624	1,310	2,250	4,060	---	---	---	---
1894	21	40	130	169	188	228	299	429	682	1,010	1,470	332	546	780	1,170
1894-O	52	101	221	299	429	780	2,060	3,250	7,250	12,700	20,600	---	---	---	---
1894-S (Proof Only)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,028,500	1,210,000	1,573,000	2,057,000
1895	88	169	364	488	552	630	780	1,010	1,240	2,120	4,750	358	546	780	1,170
1895-O	474	552	975	1,410	2,440	3,440	5,750	11,900	16,700	35,100	46,600	---	---	---	---
1895-S	39	51	143	208	228	306	520	1,140	1,380	3,620	15,100	---	---	---	---
1896	10	20	53	88	105	119	156	403	552	1,240	1,620	332	546	780	1,170
1896-O	86	162	338	377	448	845	1,250	2,500	4,500	8,750	14,500	---	---	---	---
1896-S	84	182	286	344	384	500	748	1,440	2,280	3,250	4,380	---	---	---	---
1897	5	6	7	15	29	76	128	202	247	455	1,040	332	546	780	1,170
1897-O	68	115	306	390	448	585	1,170	1,500	2,500	3,440	5,310	---	---	---	---
1897-S	18	37	108	136	182	292	455	748	1,750	3,250	4,380	---	---	---	---
1898	5	6	7	11	24	73	122	202	247	455	975	332	546	780	1,170
1898-O	10	24	101	156	202	273	455	1,100	1,250	3,500	6,250	---	---	---	---
1898-S	7	14	32	47	81	156	520	1,250	1,910	2,380	4,060	---	---	---	---
1899	5	6	7	10	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1899-O	8	17	81	115	150	221	390	1,040	2,190	4,380	5,940	---	---	---	---
1899-S	8	15	32	37	45	108	338	650	1,750	2,380	3,440	---	---	---	---
1900	3	4	5	10	24	68	122	202	338	552	1,500	332	546	780	1,170
1900-O	16	32	128	169	221	318	585	1,040	1,880	4,250	5,120	---	---	---	---
1900-S	3	4	12	18	27	74	195	390	878	1,560	4,690	---	---	---	---
1901	3	4	5	10	24	68	122	214	247	552	1,380	332	546	780	1,170
1901-O	3	4	16	25	74	176	585	1,170	1,750	2,310	3,000	---	---	---	---
1901-S	81	130	390	500	585	780	1,380	2,120	3,060	4,690	5,620	---	---	---	---
1902	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	650	1,380	332	546	780	1,170
1902-O	3	4	15	29	68	195	455	845	1,250	4,380	6,880	---	---	---	---
1902-S	8	18	53	99	136	195	364	845	1,040	3,250	5,310	---	---	---	---
1903	3	4	5	8	24	68	143	202	422	910	1,560	332	546	780	1,170
1903-O	3	4	14	20	48	108	234	520	1,100	3,120	5,940	---	---	---	---
1903-S	81	128	370	494	585	806	1,100	1,380	1,880	2,250	4,000	---	---	---	---
1904	3	4	5	9	24	68	122	202	247	845	1,750	332	546	780	1,170
1904-S	37	74	156	240	325	520	780	1,880	3,380	4,000	6,250	---	---	---	---
1905	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	682	1,170	332	546	780	1,170
1905-O	3	10	32	51	101	136	292	422	715	1,250	3,120	---	---	---	---
1905 O Micro O	68	101	162	325	780	1,100	2,810	5,620	7,500	10,300	18,200	---	---	---	---
1905-S	3	4	8	17	40	101	208	280	338	1,040	1,750	---	---	---	---
1906	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1906-D	3	5	7	13	31	81	156	344	812	1,250	1,750	---	---	---	---
1906-O	6	13	47	86	108	130	195	422	585	1,140	1,500	---	---	---	---
1906-S	3	6	13	21	45	143	260	416	715	1,070	1,380	---	---	---	---
1907	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1907-D	3	6	10	17	40	115	260	812	1,380	1,810	3,750	---	---	---	---
1907-O	3	8	31	47	68	108	202	318	507	1,170	1,750	---	---	---	---
1907-S	3	6	16	25	74	143	390	780	942	2,000	3,120	---	---	---	---
1908	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1908-D	3	4	5	9	28	68	128	234	325	552	1,310	---	---	---	---
1908-O	5	13	29	52	101	143	286	618	878	1,040	1,560	---	---	---	---
1908-S	3	6	11	20	45	162	312	715	1,170	1,750	2,620	---	---	---	---
1909	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1909-D	8	17	68	108	136	221	520	878	1,250	1,910	5,000	---	---	---	---
1909-O	3	8	13	20	68	176	292	650	1,100	1,500	3,440	---	---	---	---

BARBER DIMES continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1909-S	8	18	99	136	188	306	507	1,070	1,470	2,380	7,500	---	---	---	---
1910	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	975	332	546	780	1,170
1910-D	3	4	9	18	45	101	208	422	715	1,470	2,190	---	---	---	---
1910-S	6	8	49	81	115	195	416	650	1,310	1,880	2,690	---	---	---	---
1911	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1911-D	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	---	---	---	---
1911-S	3	4	9	18	37	108	195	332	650	910	1,170	---	---	---	---
1912	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1912-D	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	---	---	---	---
1912-S	3	4	5	10	29	94	182	358	650	1,200	2,190	---	---	---	---
1913	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1913-S	29	47	128	195	247	338	780	1,310	2,250	2,750	3,440	---	---	---	---
1914	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1914-D	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	552	1,100	---	---	---	---
1914-S	3	4	8	17	37	81	143	202	488	1,140	3,000	---	---	---	---
1915	6	6	6	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	332	546	780	1,170
1915-S	7	10	32	47	74	130	234	416	682	1,380	2,750	---	---	---	---
1916	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	832	---	---	---	---
1916-S	3	4	5	8	24	68	122	202	247	455	1,040	---	---	---	---

MERCURY DIMES

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS64 FB	MS65 FB	MS66 FB	MS67 FB
1916	5	6	6	7	8	15	37	45	51	108	88	214	422	1,310
1916-D	780	1,410	▼ 2,380	3,880	5,620	8,120	11,900	16,300	19,400	26,600	21,800	▲ 55,700	84,700	133,100
1916-S	5	6	9	14	21	22	42	80	100	202	312	975	1,560	▲ 4,060
1917	3	5	5	6	7	9	25	49	80	162	115	390	780	▼ 2,500
1917-D	3	5	13	18	49	94	128	306	416	1,070	1,040	4,620	8,120	15,700
1917-S	3	5	5	8	14	25	55	182	260	416	455	1,140	1,620	10,300
1918	3	5	7	11	30	40	74	130	143	358	390	1,250	2,000	10,000
1918-D	3	5	6	13	28	42	108	▲ 286	364	845	3,750	18,200	66,600	---
1918-S	3	5	6	10	21	33	128	247	390	910	3,750	6,620	33,300	108,900
1919	3	5	5	6	10	21	32	169	221	358	325	728	1,250	6,250
1919-D	3	6	9	21	42	74	178	455	832	1,310	4,250	33,900	151,200	---
1919-S	3	5	11	19	39	88	▲ 260	▲ 650	▲ 1,170	▲ 1,560	6,250	16,700	54,400	---
1920	3	5	5	6	6	8	26	70	115	247	122	474	682	2,190
1920-D	3	5	6	9	21	40	108	344	390	611	1,380	3,620	6,750	42,400
1920-S	3	5	8	10	19	37	108	390	780	1,250	2,440	5,250	11,200	72,600
1921	43	77	108	247	533	871	1,170	2,310	2,410	3,310	4,380	6,250	8,750	33,300
1921-D	52	130	188	325	650	1,100	1,380	2,470	3,120	3,750	4,000	8,120	16,300	42,400
1923	3	4	5	5	5	8	24	42	46	128	81	325	520	1,240
1923-S	3	5	9	20	78	105	182	390	715	1,310	1,940	4,690	18,200	42,400
1924	3	5	5	6	13	24	39	88	109	170	150	468	975	3,120
1924-D	3	5	9	21	52	105	169	455	566	1,010	910	1,380	2,940	10,000
1924-S	3	5	6	11	42	97	221	507	910	1,250	2,940	14,500	36,300	---
1925	3	4	4	5	6	8	25	74	122	292	176	780	1,170	2,620
1925-D	5	6	13	45	130	172	351	728	942	1,710	1,250	3,560	▼ 10,600	19,400
1925-S	3	5	9	18	81	108	182	585	878	1,240	1,560	3,750	7,500	27,800
1926	3	4	4	5	5	8	22	47	105	240	169	325	715	3,500
1926-D	3	5	6	13	28	39	128	273	312	520	845	2,060	4,000	33,300
1926-S	10	14	27	68	247	429	1,040	1,750	2,750	3,750	5,250	7,500	18,200	54,400
1927	3	4	4	5	5	11	24	48	90	156	122	390	650	2,500
1927-D	3	5	8	26	94	128	228	422	910	1,270	3,750	7,380	16,900	---
1927-S	3	5	6	13	27	43	280	585	910	1,310	2,500	6,750	21,800	72,600
1928	3	4	4	5	5	8	26	52	77	136	122	325	624	1,620
1928-D	3	5	13	26	54	108	169	396	481	845	▲ 1,750	▲ 2,620	5,000	24,200
1928-S	3	5	5	7	18	32	143	338	390	520	1,040	2,380	4,000	24,200
1929	3	4	4	4	5	8	19	29	31	70	47	208	390	1,620
1929-D	3	4	4	5	7	8	24	26	30	72	88	188	585	2,000
1929-S	3	4	4	5	5	8	29	37	72	122	169	488	975	2,310
1930	3	4	4	5	5	8	24	42	48	115	169	488	1,250	8,440
1930-S	3	5	6	7	17	40	81	150	176	214	292	975	2,060	6,250
1931	5	6	6	6	8	15	30	78	101	130	234	650	1,170	8,120
1931-D	▼ 8	10	15	20	46	47	104	128	162	280	208	455	780	1,880
1931-S	▼ 5	6	7	10	21	40	101	150	169	273	1,040	2,500	4,380	19,400
1934	▼ 1.50	3	4	4	8	11	26	30	31	40	47	182	234	520
1934-D	▼ 1.50	3	4	4	10	14	51	53	55	81	128	292	715	2,500
1935	▼ 1.50	3	4	4	5	▼ 5	9	15	19	26	25	52	143	325
1935-D	▼ 1.50	3	4	4	5	9	32	42	52	94	195	455	520	▼ 2,560
1935-S	▼ 3	3	5	5	5	9	21	26	30	31	136	390	520	1,100
1936	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	14	17	24	25	81	136	520
1936-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	11	25	32	40	47	128	273	280	975
1936-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	9	24	28	29	30	108	150	150	618
1937	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	13	16	22	22	43	55	▼ 234
1937-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	7	▼ 20	28	29	40	33	108	128	364
1937-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	8	20	24	31	32	70	195	234	715
1938	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	13	14	16	24	25	81	115	468
1938-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	6	21	24	25	30	26	55	128	292
1938-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	8	19	27	33	38	37	156	221	611
1939	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	9	17	24	37	150	228	1,100
1939-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	9	16	24	21	41	55	188
1939-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	8	21	26	30	32	202	663	1,240	▲ 3,250
1940	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	10	16	26	20	39	55	195
1940-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	13	18	29	21	45	55	221
1940-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	11	17	29	24	128	162	585
1941	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	9	16	27	20	40	47	169
1941-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	10	14	16	22	20	40	47	169
1941-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	9	10	16	27	21	41	47	292
1942	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	10	16	22	20	39	47	273
1942/I	396	416	442	▲ 494	▲ 618	▼ 942	2,750	5,000	8,750	12,700	11,900	48,400	90,800	---
1942-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	11	15	17	25	20	33	45	▼ 169
1942/I-D	364	384	403	429	559	942	2,690	5,000	8,750	12,100	12,700	30,900	38,100	54,400
1942-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	13	17	19	22	24	143	195	455
1943	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	10	16	26	21	33	45	286
1943-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	11	15	17	26	20	33	47	169
1943-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	11	14	16	25	21	72	101	455
1944	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	9	16	22	20	81	128	1,170
1944-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	11	15	18	22	20	33	45	162
1944-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	13	17	19	26	20	44	52	214
1945	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	8	9	16	22	7,500	15,100	19,400	42,400
1945-D	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	9	11	16	22	20	33	45	234
1945-S	▼ 1.50	3	5	5	5	▼ 5	11	14	16	22	24	108	156	488
1945-S Micro S	▼ 3	5	6	6	6	8	25	33	52	94	195	682	1,170	3,250

20-CENT PIECES

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1875	240	299	390	455	520	682	975	1,560	1,750	5,310	1,250	2,750	4,620	8,120
1875-CC	228	325	436	520	878	1,250	2,120	3,500	4,750	11,000	---	---	---	---
1875-S	108	128	143	162	247	390	715	1,170	1,440	2,750	---	---	---	---
1876	240	299	390	488	585	715	1,010	1,880	3,000	6,440	1,250	2,750	4,620	8,120
1876-CC	---	---	---	---	---	181,500	242,000	302,500	568,700	677,600	---	---	---	---
1877 (Proof Only)	---	---	---	---	4,060	4,500	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,940	8,120	10,300
1878 (Proof Only)	---	---	---	---	2,940	3,310	---	---	---	---	3,750	5,000	6,250	10,300

BUST QUARTERS (1796-1838)

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1796	12,100	17,500	25,400	33,900	58,700	66,600	79,900	163,400	217,800	393,200
1804	4,380	7,000	10,000	13,900	33,300	54,400	108,900	187,600	255,300	417,400
1805	520	682	1,000	1,720	4,030	5,940	12,100	20,600	39,300	96,800
1806	520	682	1,000	1,720	4,030	5,940	12,100	20,600	39,300	96,800
1806/5	572	748	1,200	1,750	4,380	6,620	14,500	27,200	45,400	115,000
1807	520	682	1,000	1,720	4,030	5,940	12,100	20,600	39,300	96,800
1815	182	390	552	845	2,500	3,750	5,000	8,750	11,900	27,200
1818	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,120	4,060	7,500	11,900	27,200
1818/5	122	195	390	650	1,620	2,120	4,060	7,500	11,900	27,200
1819 Small 9	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,120	4,380	9,620	18,200	33,900
1819 Large 9	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,500	5,000	9,380	21,200	48,400
1820 Small 0	122	195	325	585	1,880	2,500	4,380	7,190	11,900	33,900
1820 Large 0	122	195	325	585	1,620	4,380	6,880	10,600	15,700	42,400
1821	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,120	3,750	8,440	11,900	27,200
1822	228	358	585	1,040	1,880	3,120	6,560	10,600	27,200	---
1822 25c/50c	6,250	12,100	19,400	29,000	38,700	48,400	60,500	90,800	---	217,800
1823/2	54,400	66,600	84,700	108,900	133,100	193,600	302,500	---	---	---
1824/2	910	1,380	2,190	2,810	5,620	8,120	24,200	54,400	169,400	---
1825	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,120	3,750	7,190	11,900	30,200
1825/2	585	812	1,240	1,620	5,310	9,380	16,900	30,200	54,400	---
1825/4/(2) B-2	130	208	358	650	1,620	2,120	4,000	7,190	12,100	33,900
1827 Original	---	---	---	121,000	---	---	169,400	229,900	484,000	665,500
1827 Restrike	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62,900	78,600	102,800
1828	122	195	325	585	1,620	2,810	3,750	7,190	15,700	27,200
1828 25/50c	1,170	1,880	2,500	4,060	8,750	12,100	18,200	102,800	---	---
1831	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	20,600
1831 Large Letters	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,500	5,000	8,440	30,200
1832	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	20,600
1833	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	20,600
1834	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	20,600
1835	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	27,200
1836	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	51,400
1837	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	20,600
1838	74	115	128	156	416	858	2,000	4,380	8,440	24,200

LIBERTY SEATED QUARTERS

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1838 No Drapery	29	37	49	188	468	1,040	1,690	4,000	8,750	35,100
1839 No Drapery	27	37	47	188	468	1,100	1,690	4,000	8,750	41,100
1840	25	29	68	169	358	650	1,880	5,500	14,500	18,200
1840-O No Drapery	37	47	73	234	481	1,040	2,250	5,000	16,900	32,700
1840-O Drapery	37	45	101	162	325	650	1,440	3,750	6,750	19,900
1841	68	101	130	260	455	845	1,310	2,000	3,250	8,000
1841-O	37	42	52	130	306	390	910	1,690	3,380	9,810
1842 Large Date	68	92	143	260	422	780	1,500	4,380	7,750	12,100
1842 Small Date (Proof Only)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90,800	151,200
1842-O	37	42	47	130	292	585	1,750	4,120	7,190	---
1842-O Small Date	650	1,240	1,620	3,250	8,120	12,100	30,200	66,600	---	---
1843	24	29	37	81	195	390	715	1,380	2,500	4,380
1843-O	37	81	162	390	1,250	1,500	2,250	4,060	6,750	18,200
1844	24	29	37	42	130	286	780	1,880	3,380	12,700
1844-O	37	42	52	88	195	455	1,380	1,620	6,250	11,900
1845	24	29	37	52	108	195	520	1,100	1,750	6,060
1846	47	81	108	130	228	422	845	1,910	3,750	11,900
1847	24	29	37	42	88	195	585	1,750	2,190	5,000
1847-O	115	162	325	585	1,040	2,190	8,120	14,500	19,400	---
1848	24	52	101	130	325	520	1,170	5,000	6,250	11,200
1849	24	29	37	81	122	260	1,040	1,500	4,440	9,500
1849-O	1,250	1,620	2,120	3,120	7,120	8,000	18,200	20,600	29,900	---
1850	26	47	68	94	260	650	1,500	2,190	3,750	12,700
1850-O	37	122	162	234	552	878	1,620	4,380	8,120	13,300
1851	68	101	162	325	520	1,040	1,250	2,380	4,000	6,880
1851-O	390	585	910	1,070	2,620	3,500	7,000	33,900	60,500	---
1852	68	101	136	266	520	780	1,240	1,880	4,000	5,120
1852-O	195	260	780	1,500	2,190	6,250	10,600	30,200	---	---
1853/53 No Arrows	1,250	1,880	2,750	3,440	4,380	5,620	6,880	7,500	8,810	11,800
1853 Arrows & Rays	24	29	37	42	182	358	1,040	2,060	4,060	10,600
1853-O Arrows & Rays	37	68	101	162	455	1,170	4,380	9,380	19,400	24,200
1853/4 Arrows & Rays	68	101	195	338	552	845	1,750	4,060	7,190	39,300
1854 Arrows	24	29	37	39	108	286	650	1,240	2,060	6,250
1854-O Arrows	37	42	47	52	130	325	1,040	1,750	4,060	16,900
1854-O Arrows Huge O	878	1,440	1,940	2,250	5,000	14,500	---	---	---	---
1855 Arrows	24	29	37	42	108	273	650	1,240	2,380	9,880
1855-O Arrows	130	195	325	585	878	2,000	3,000	14,500	24,200	---
1855-S Arrows	101	162	260	455	975	1,250	2,250	7,340	18,500	24,200
1856	24	29	37	42	81	195	358	650	1,040	2,880
1856-O	31	42	88	130	260	585	975	1,970	5,250	13,300
1856-S	260	325	585	780	1,880	3,120	8,120	13,300	21,800	42,400
1856-S/S	520	845	1,170	2,000	7,500	12,100	36,300	---	---	---
1857	24	29	37	42	81	195	358	650	1,040	2,880
1857-O	31	42	101	162	325	780	1,250	3,500	8,750	---
1857-S	195	325	422	780	1,100	1,880	3,750	6,250	10,600	---
1858	24	29	37	42	81	195	390	650	1,040	2,880
1858-O	31	42	81	130	292	650	3,750	10,000	14,500	24,200
1858-S	260	390	650	1,070	2,750	5,000	24,200	38,700	---	---
1859	24	29	37	42	81	195	455	845	1,440	4,500
1859-O	47	81	108	156	325	1,100	2,750	7,500	11,200	24,200
1859-S	390	585	910	1,380	5,000	12,100	54,400	---	---	---
1860	24	29	37	74	108	195	520	910	1,560	5,000
1860-O	31	42	47	101	260	488	1,010	1,690	3,810	12,100
1860-S	1,070	1,620	3,000	5,620	8,750	18,200	54,400	---	---	---
1861	24	29	37	42	81	195	358	650	1,040	2,880

LIBERTY SEATED QUARTERS continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65
1861-S	650	910	1,380	2,000	5,000	12,100	36,300	---	---	---
1862	24	29	37	45	88	195	358	650	1,040	2,880
1862-S	195	325	455	650	1,380	2,500	3,750	4,690	36,300	---
1863	37	45	68	128	292	455	715	1,380	1,880	4,380
1864	130	195	260	390	585	845	1,380	2,500	3,250	6,250
1864-S	975	1,100	1,380	1,880	4,380	6,250	12,100	21,800	33,900	---
1865	74	88	195	390	455	780	▲ 1,440	1,880	5,000	12,100
1865-S	195	260	390	650	1,040	1,250	▲ 3,440	4,120	6,880	18,200
1866	780	1,100	1,250	1,440	1,620	1,880	▲ 2,440	2,840	3,250	9,380
1866-S	455	650	975	1,440	1,880	2,620	5,000	10,000	21,200	36,300
1867	325	520	715	1,040	1,560	2,000	2,500	4,060	8,750	---
1867-S	455	650	942	1,380	3,000	▲ 8,750	▲ 11,200	14,500	16,900	---
1868	195	292	390	520	▲ 812	1,100	1,880	3,750	5,310	8,750
1868-S	130	195	325	845	▲ 1,170	2,000	6,250	10,000	14,500	16,900
1869	520	650	845	975	1,240	1,500	▲ 2,060	5,000	6,880	10,000
1869-S	195	260	455	715	1,250	1,750	4,380	7,500	10,600	18,200
1870	68	101	162	260	455	715	1,040	1,880	3,120	5,000
1870-CC	10,300	12,700	20,600	27,200	42,400	96,800	242,000	---	---	---
1871	47	81	115	162	325	468	780	1,620	3,750	7,500
1871-CC	7,500	12,100	15,700	21,200	36,300	72,600	121,000	---	157,300	363,000
1871-S	845	▲ 1,250	▲ 2,000	▲ 2,500	▲ 4,000	▲ 5,000	6,880	9,380	11,200	21,200
1872	68	101	176	260	455	748	1,500	2,500	4,000	7,500
1872-CC	1,620	2,250	3,750	7,500	13,300	20,600	60,500	121,000	---	---
1872-S	1,880	2,190	2,500	3,440	4,380	6,250	9,380	12,700	24,200	36,300
1873 Closed 3	390	650	975	1,380	3,750	5,000	24,200	36,300	---	---
1873 Open 3	101	130	195	292	390	▼ 650	1,250	2,310	2,940	6,250
1873-CC No Arrows (5 Known)	---	---	---	---	84,700	96,800	151,200	302,500	423,500	---
1873 Arrows	22	29	37	68	208	455	910	1,380	1,880	3,750
1873-CC Arrows	5,000	9,380	12,100	18,200	26,600	48,400	96,800	133,100	181,500	---
1873-S Arrows	101	130	182	260	455	682	1,880	4,380	9,380	16,300
1874 Arrows	22	29	37	68	208	455	910	1,380	1,880	3,750
1874-S Arrows	27	32	49	101	260	488	910	1,380	1,880	3,750
1875	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	1,880
1875-CC	195	325	585	780	1,170	1,880	3,750	7,810	9,380	24,200
1875-S	28	41	68	115	195	292	▲ 682	845	1,250	3,500
1876	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	1,620
1876-CC	52	88	122	143	208	312	▲ 546	910	1,270	4,120
1876-S	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	1,940
1877	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	1,380
1877-CC	52	88	122	143	208	312	▲ 552	1,140	1,380	2,190
1877-S	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	1,380
1877-S/Horizontal S	25	39	81	195	325	585	975	2,000	2,940	3,750
1878	24	27	29	39	72	169	292	598	910	2,220
1878-CC	52	74	88	130	195	390	975	1,500	2,000	3,500
1878-S	195	325	520	845	1,170	1,560	2,810	6,250	10,600	13,300
1879	162	208	292	358	488	585	715	910	1,250	1,940
1880	162	208	292	358	488	585	715	910	1,250	2,380
1881	162	208	292	358	488	585	715	910	1,380	2,120
1882	162	208	292	358	488	585	715	910	1,380	2,120
1883	162	208	292	358	488	585	715	910	1,380	2,500
1884	228	260	358	390	520	585	715	910	1,310	2,250
1885	162	195	260	325	455	585	715	942	1,500	2,500
1886	292	358	488	585	780	975	1,100	1,240	▲ 1,750	2,620
1887	195	260	325	422	▲ 618	▲ 715	975	1,240	1,500	2,560
1888	195	260	306	390	455	585	715	910	1,170	2,500
1888-S	▲ 26	30	33	44	74	208	390	780	▼ 1,250	2,750
1889	162	208	292	358	422	520	▲ 812	▲ 910	1,200	2,000
1890	130	162	195	260	292	358	552	▲ 845	1,100	2,120
1891	24	28	30	47	81	169	292	598	910	1,380
1891-O	390	585	1,040	1,500	2,500	3,750	7,500	13,300	19,400	27,800
1891-S	24	28	30	40	72	169	292	598	910	1,880

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1892	10	11	24	43	78	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1892-O	15	20	42	68	108	195	344	455	682	1,250	2,810	---	---	---	---
1892-S	29	55	101	150	240	422	715	1,100	2,000	4,380	7,500	---	---	---	---
1893	10	13	24	37	74	130	260	500	715	1,100	3,120	403	748	1,050	1,500
1893-O	10	15	29	55	122	195	325	520	618	1,500	3,750	---	---	---	---
1893-S	18	37	73	130	195	351	455	1,100	2,250	5,250	6,560	---	---	---	---
1894	10	11	29	45	94	150	260	455	552	1,170	2,250	403	748	1,050	1,500
1894-O	10	17	42	88	143	221	312	650	1,170	1,750	5,000	---	---	---	---
1894-S	10	13	32	74	162	228	299	650	1,250	1,880	4,380	---	---	---	---
1895	10	11	27	37	81	136	292	455	618	1,380	1,880	403	748	1,050	1,500
1895-O	11	18	42	81	143	221	422	1,010	1,310	2,000	5,620	---	---	---	---
1895-S	18	32	88	130	188	292	422	1,040	1,750	2,500	5,000	---	---	---	---
1896	10	11	21	39	88	136	260	390	552	878	2,250	403	748	1,050	1,500
1896-O	56	103	208	325	650	1,040	1,240	1,750	3,250	6,620	10,000	---	---	---	---
1896-S	682	1,440	2,250	4,120	5,500	7,190	11,200	20,000	23,000	45,400	78,600	---	---	---	---
1897	10	11	19	29	74	130	260	390	481	806	2,880	403	748	1,050	1,500
1897-O	42	81	208	390	442	715	975	1,750	2,500	2,940	9,380	---	---	---	---
1897-S	122	169	325	682	1,010	1,380	1,750	2,500	4,380	7,190	9,380	---	---	---	---
1898	10	11	20	31	78	130	260	390	481	806	1,880	403	748	1,050	1,500
1898-O	15	27	81	156	299	520	1,040	1,880	3,310	5,940	13,300	---	---	---	---
1898-S	10	17	47	74	156	390	1,170	2,500	4,000	6,880	9,380	---	---	---	---
1899	10	11	20	31	78	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1899-O	13	20	37	74	143	260	552	1,100	1,440	2,750	5,000	---	---	---	---
1899-S	28	44	115	169	195	390	1,250	1,880	2,500	5,000	6,250	---	---	---	---
1900	9	10	16	29	78	136	273	390	481	1,310	1,560	403	748	1,050	1,500
1900-O	15	27	88	128	176	422	845	1,100	1,620	3,560	5,620	---	---	---	---
1900-S	9	10	24	39	81	228	715	1,250	1,880	2,810	5,620	---	---	---	---
1901	▼ 9	▼ 10	16	29	78	136	292	455	552	975	1,620	403	748	1,050	1,500
1901-O	52	94	221	429	910	1,310	2,000	2,750	3,440	7,500	12,100	---	---	---	---
1901-S	4,250	7,810	14,500	21,800	28,400	36,300	41,100	52,000	59,300	78,600	108,900	---	---	---	---
1902	9	10	17	29	68	130	260	390	481	806	1,620	403	748	1,050	1,500
1902-O	9	13	37	88	143	260	585	1,170	1,500	3,120	6,250	---	---	---	---
1902-S	11	17	39	94	162	292	585	975	1,500	3,250	6,250	---	---	---	---
1903	9	10	18	31	76	130	260	488	650	1,750	5,000	403	748	1,050	1,500
1903-O	9	10	26	68	128	247	520	1,070	1,240	3,750	5,000	---	---	---	---
1903-S	15	22	41	94	150	273	520	845	1,380	2,060	4,380	---	---	---	---
1904	9	10	16	29	72	130	260	520	650	1,380	3,120	403	748	1,050	1,500
1904-O	18	29	94	169	228	520	975	1,380	1,620	4,060	5,620	---	---	---	---
1905	18	24	45	68	74	136	260	455	520	975	1,620	403	748	1,050	1,500
1905-O	29	68	130	247	286	358	650	1,380	2,000	4,620	8,750	---	---	---	---

BARBER QUARTERS continued

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	PR60	PR63	PR64	PR65
1905-S	18	29	78	111	130	214	585	1,100	1,560	3,750	5,940	---	---	---	---
1906	9	10	17	29	68	130	260	390	481	806	1,440	403	748	1,050	1,500
1906-D	9	17	21	39	70	150	260	390	650	1,690	8,120	---	---	---	---
1906-O	9	15	37	53	115	195	280	520	975	1,380	2,190	---	---	---	---
1907	9	10	16	29	55	130	260	390	481	806	2,500	403	748	1,050	1,500
1907-D	9	10	24	45	78	208	390	715	1,120	2,560	8,750	---	---	---	---
1907-O	9	10	17	37	68	136	260	500	780	1,810	2,190	---	---	---	---
1907-S	9	17	42	74	169	260	585	1,250	2,310	3,500	6,000	---	---	---	---
1908	9	10	17	29	68	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1908-D	9	10	16	31	68	130	260	390	481	806	1,690	---	---	---	---
1908-O	9	10	16	32	73	130	260	390	481	806	1,620	---	---	---	---
1908-S	30	74	143	169	358	618	845	1,250	1,810	3,440	4,750	---	---	---	---
1909	9	10	16	29	55	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1909-D	9	10	19	37	88	156	260	390	481	806	2,000	---	---	---	---
1909-O	47	182	552	1,040	2,500	3,500	4,000	5,000	6,250	7,500	21,200	---	---	---	---
1909-S	9	10	31	49	94	228	390	845	1,250	1,750	2,750	---	---	---	---
1910	9	10	26	41	81	136	260	390	481	806	1,880	403	748	1,050	1,500
1910-D	9	10	42	74	128	247	422	682	975	1,690	2,750	---	---	---	---
1911	9	10	18	29	74	130	260	390	481	806	1,690	403	748	1,050	1,500
1911-D	21	29	143	325	488	682	956	1,170	2,000	4,380	9,380	---	---	---	---
1911-S	9	10	39	81	176	266	377	715	1,170	1,440	2,250	---	---	---	---
1912	9	10	16	29	49	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1912-S	18	24	68	108	130	221	410	910	1,250	1,880	3,440	---	---	---	---
1913	28	45	122	182	390	520	812	975	1,270	2,380	3,440	403	748	1,050	1,500
1913-D	11	13	32	50	94	176	390	650	845	1,170	2,120	---	---	---	---
1913-S	1,310	▲ 2,380	4,750	7,500	10,900	13,300	16,300	20,000	24,200	33,900	42,400	---	---	---	---
1914	9	10	16	28	49	130	260	390	481	806	1,620	403	748	1,050	1,500
1914-D	9	10	16	27	49	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	---	---	---	---
1914-S	108	195	468	585	1,040	1,250	1,750	2,620	3,750	6,880	8,120	---	---	---	---
1915	9	10	16	26	55	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	403	748	1,050	1,500
1915-D	9	10	16	26	55	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	---	---	---	---
1915-S	26	41	68	101	108	208	299	494	644	1,170	2,250	---	---	---	---
1916	9	10	16	26	49	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	---	---	---	---
1916-D	9	10	16	26	49	130	260	390	481	806	1,410	---	---	---	---

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS64 FH	MS65 FH	MS66 FH
1916	3,000	4,750	6,250	7,190	9,380	11,600	13,300	15,700	20,600	28,400	25,400	▲ 37,500	60,500
1917 Type 1	21	45	68	97	130	176	240	325	390	741	520	832	1,310
1917-D Type 1	22	74	97	136	182	247	325	390	442	878	585	1,500	1,620
1917-S Type 1	26	84	115	156	214	292	358	442	630	1,170	1,310	2,500	5,620
1917 Type 2	19	42	49	68	108	136	208	273	351	611	585	1,040	2,060
1917-D Type 2	39	42	94	128	162	214	280	358	540	1,500	1,170	2,750	5,000
1917-S Type 2	33	43	97	122	156	208	266	358	520	1,170	1,560	3,000	6,880
1918	15	21	26	27	39	88	130	240	351	526	715	2,250	5,940
1918-D	21	39	77	81	143	195	286	410	618	1,500	▲ 2,000	3,880	11,900
1918-S	16	18	27	29	47	94	169	273	637	1,250	2,250	12,100	15,700
1918/7-S	1,500	2,000	3,880	5,000	8,000	11,600	18,800	27,200	32,700	96,800	151,200	---	---
1919	30	47	55	74	88	128	176	254	351	520	1,240	1,880	3,000
1919-D	81	108	214	410	682	812	1,070	1,810	2,380	4,500	21,800	48,400	78,600
1919-S	74	108	169	390	585	780	1,500	2,190	3,750	6,880	17,500	39,300	78,600
1920	15	18	21	32	47	94	150	202	306	494	650	1,500	3,120
1920-D	101	115	143	176	228	299	494	1,040	1,500	1,880	4,380	8,120	18,800
1920-S	16	21	25	31	52	162	292	845	1,100	2,190	5,620	22,400	72,600
1921	169	195	390	520	734	1,100	1,690	2,250	2,560	3,250	4,120	8,750	12,700
1923	15	18	29	37	49	101	156	240	351	462	1,310	3,250	5,000
1923-S	260	390	618	910	1,310	1,940	2,620	3,560	3,750	4,500	4,690	6,500	18,200
1924	15	18	21	31	43	115	188	273	351	520	520	1,620	2,500
1924-D	47	68	108	136	188	240	306	403	468	520	1,750	4,060	10,600
1924-S	24	29	41	55	128	228	306	845	1,620	2,000	3,120	▼ 5,000	30,200
1925	7	8	10	17	41	94	150	247	306	520	494	923	2,500
1926	7	8	10	14	32	81	130	202	306	462	520	1,440	3,750
1926-D	13	15	22	43	101	136	176	240	306	462	13,300	30,200	78,600
1926-S	7	8	12	29	108	195	552	1,100	1,560	3,120	10,600	31,500	48,400
1927	7	8	10	11	29	81	130	202	306	533	494	975	2,000
1927-D	15	18	28	81	156	221	260	318	410	585	1,270	2,380	6,250
1927-S	47	68	115	228	812	2,500	5,310	7,500	9,060	12,700	84,700	199,600	302,500
1928	7	8	10	11	29	81	136	202	306	462	585	1,620	2,310
1928-D	7	8	12	18	39	86	136	202	306	462	2,750	5,310	15,700
1928-S	7	8	10	16	37	81	130	202	306	462	650	1,170	1,880
1929	7	8	10	11	29	81	130	202	306	462	468	728	1,100
1929-D	7	8	12	16	37	81	136	202	306	462	1,880	5,000	19,400
1929-S	7	8	10	14	29	81	130	202	306	462	468	728	1,250
1930	7	8	10	11	29	81	130	202	306	462	468	728	1,100
1930-S	7	8	10	11	29	81	130	202	306	462	520	780	1,250

WASHINGTON QUARTERS (1932-1950)

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CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	AU58	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1932	6	8	9	10	10	15	24	27	52	101	292	715	33,900
1932-D	94	108	122	150	176	338	585	1,200	1,620	▲ 2,000	▼ 11,200	99,500	---
1932-S	88	101	115	130	143	195	292	442	650	988	3,500	32,100	---
1934 Medium Motto	6	6	8	9	10	11	13	24	37	42	115	169	715
1934 Doubled Die Obverse	29	47	81	122	195	325	552	975	1,240	1,880	3,500	5,940	---
1934-D Medium Motto	6	7	11	18	29	108	169	234	338	364	520	1,100	6,380
1935	6	6	8	9	10	11	13	18	28	43	88	143	390
1935-D	6	7	10	16	32	128	182	247	312	364	500	552	1,620
1935-S	6	7	8	10	17	32	68	101	143	169	299	422	1,250
1936	6	6	8	9	10	11	13	24	29	37	105	▼ 130	520
1936-D	6	8	10	26	51	260	442	624	812	878	1,080	1,250	5,620
1936-S	6	7	8	10	17	45	81	113	136	150	286	455	988
1937	6	6	8	10	12	18	24	24	29	42	101	136	650
1937 Doubled Die Obverse	130	195	260	390	650	910	1,380	1,880	2,500	4,380	8,750	22,400	---
1937-D	6	6	8	10	17	42	68	74	88	108	150	221	910
1937-S	6	6	8	20	33	101	143	176	254	273	358	▼ 520	1,620
1938	6	6	8	10	19	47	81	115	136	156	228	260	780
1938-S	6	6	8	10	24	52	94	115	136	143	202	292	812
1939	6	6	8	9	10	11	13	15	22	29	68	108	▼ 228
1939-D	6	6	8	10	13	20	37	40	45	52	101	156	455
1939-S	6	6	8	11	24	52	81	108	136	176	247	312	845
1940	6	6	8	9	12	14	13	16	29	39	▼ 49	81	234
1940-D	6	7	8	15	24	68	108	130	162	195	292	384	910
1940-S	6	7	8	9	10	16	24	27	31	38	40	81	520
1941	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	15	▼ 17	31	47	273

WASHINGTON QUARTERS (1932–1950) continuedWant more pricing in real time? Subscribe today @ www.cdnpublishing.com

CPG Value	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	AU58	MS60	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1941-D	---	---	---	---	---	14	24	30	50	55	73	115	715
1941-S	---	---	---	---	---	11	24	27	47	49	55	115	455
1942	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	13	26	115	715
1942-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	13	20	22	37	94	455
1942-D Doubled Die Obv.	---	74	101	143	286	780	1,240	1,620	3,120	6,880	9,380	---	---
1942-S	---	---	---	---	---	20	47	78	122	128	130	195	650
1943	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	14	39	81	292
1943 Doubled Die Obv.	---	---	---	---	---	4,380	5,620	6,250	9,380	12,100	15,100	18,200	---
1943-D	---	---	---	---	---	15	24	27	41	44	47	74	715
1943-S	---	---	---	---	---	13	24	25	43	45	48	122	585
1943-S Doubled Die Obv.	---	---	---	---	---	292	390	585	715	1,010	1,880	4,060	9,380
1944	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	14	26	47	325
1944-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	13	19	20	38	81	292
1944-S	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	13	19	20	28	68	260
1945	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	14	31	88	520
1945-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	13	24	27	30	47	682
1945-S	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	13	18	29	94	455
1946	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	15	38	88	910
1946-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	13	19	29	42	292
1946-S	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	17	28	52	292
1947	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	18	24	28	74	292
1947-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	16	18	32	42	260
1947-S	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	15	18	21	42	292
1948	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	10	16	21	42	214
1948-D	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	17	24	48	81	682
1948-S	---	---	---	---	---	8	13	9	11	18	40	81	325
1949	---	---	---	---	---	15	24	32	45	47	74	115	358
1949-D	---	---	---	---	---	11	13	16	30	32	37	101	247
1950-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	74	358
1950-D/S	17	21	30	52	143	208	234	247	780	1,750	3,750	7,190	33,300
1950-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	52	273
1950-S/D	17	21	30	52	182	292	338	390	488	585	1,310	1,620	10,600
1951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	52	260
1951-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	74	358
1951-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	81	162
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	47	162
1952-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	74	1,500
1952-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	52	130
1953	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	68	228
1953-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	47	748
1953-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	47	188
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	32	188
1954-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	52	1,240
1954-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	52	280
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	52	436
1955-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	122	1,240
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	42	101
1956-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	47	715
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	29	94
1957-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	42	162
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	37	88
1958-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	37	136
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	39	715
1959-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	94	1,140
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	42	910
1960-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	45	2,380
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	47	2,500
1961-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	94	4,750
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	52	2,060
1962-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	128	5,000
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	39	812
1963-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	108	845
1964	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	37	780
1964-D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	42	390

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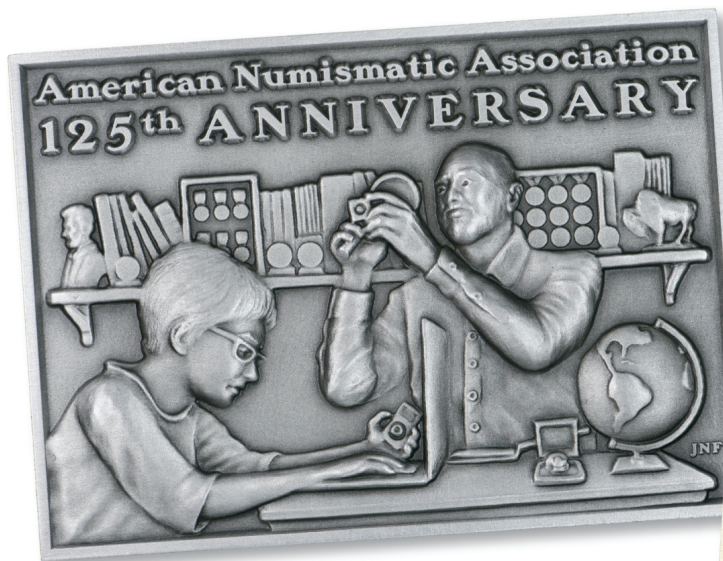
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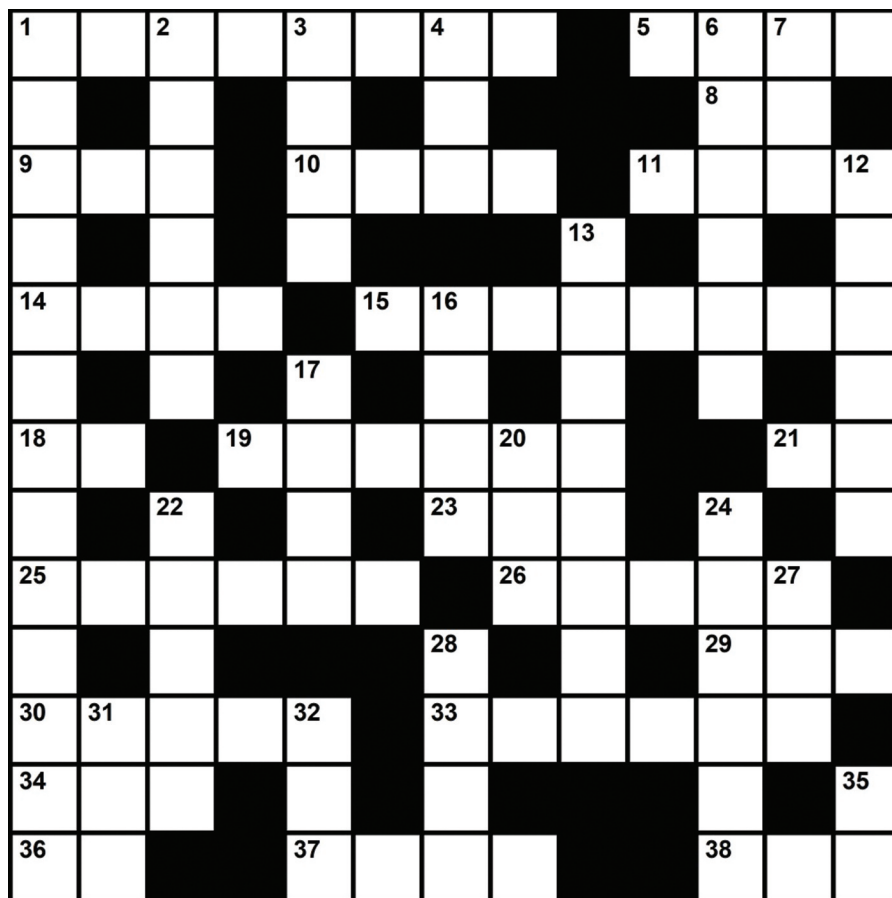
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COLONIAL CONNECTIONS



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Across

1. A state in a 13-Colony set of currency
5. Settler in Massachusetts who started minting coins in 1652: John ____
8. Letters on the first true colonial coins from 1652
9. Act as a replacement
10. One of 13 items on the Continental dollar, symbolizing unity
11. What Paul Revere was famous for
14. Unit of measure for land
15. Collectable objects
18. 50th state, for short
19. British king shown on Rosa Americana coins: ____ I
21. Unit of measure for weight (abbr.)
23. Introduced
25. Money in the form of coin used in the British American colonies
26. Natural symbols on coins from

1653 to 1683 (i.e., oak, willow and pine)

29. Armed conflict that often resulted in the colonies printing paper money
30. Watch sounds
33. A denomination of Massachusetts paper money in 1690: "____ shillings"
34. Link together
36. Yes, in Spanish
37. Hard to find
38. "Not one ____ cent!"

Down

1. Another state in a 13-Colony set of currency
2. He presided over the first U.S. Mint: ____ Morris
3. Coins minted in Maryland in 1658-59 were known as ____ Baltimore coins
4. ____-negotiable
6. One of a kind

7. Conducted
12. Flag or banner
13. One of the colonial era's most well-known coins: the ____ shilling (two words)
16. Standard or model
17. Half
20. Obtain
22. Denomination of a colonial British American coin still used today
24. Most specimens of the 1776 Continental dollar were struck in ____
27. "Two cents' worth," so to speak
28. Celestial symbol on the reverse of a 1792 Peter Getz Washington "Small Eagle" piece
31. King George ____
32. Knight's title
35. A driver's license is used as one (abbr.)

solution on page 127

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ANA Membership Application	10, 46	Numismatic Financial Corp. (NFC)	20
Bart, Frederick	106	Numismatic Guaranty Corp. (NGC)	4, 22, 57
Berk, Harlan J., Ltd.	99	Numismatik Lanz München	96
Beymer, Jack H.	82	Paper Money Guaranty (PMG)	67
Butternut	113	Presidential Coin & Antique Co.	96
California Numismatic Investments, Inc. .	96	Rare Coin Investments of Ramsey	99
Cohen, James H., & Sons, Inc.	98	Rosenblum, William M., Rare Coins	99
Coin & Bullion Reserves	95	Royal Canadian Numismatic Association	84
Coin Dealer Newsletter	114	S.G. Rare Coins	76
Coin Market	82	Society of Paper Money Collectors	16
Colony Coin Co.	95	Stack's Bowers Galleries	IFC
Coin Rarities Online	89	Steinbergs, Inc.	98
Eagle Eye Rare Coins	98	Stockton, Allen	95
Edelman's Loan Office	74	Stuppler, Barry, & Company, Inc.	95
Excelsior Coin Gallery	98	Sullivan Numismatics	113
Freidberg, Art	78	Swiatek-Minerva Coins & Jewelry	76
Golden Eagle Coins & Jewelry	68	Tangible Assets	1
Heritage Auctions	OBC	Teller, M. Louis, Numismatic Co.	95
Highfill, John	20	U.S. Coins	IBC
Jackson Hole Rare Coin	100	Vidiforms	68
Kagin's, Inc.	18	Weinberg, Fred	126
Kevin Lipton Rare Coins	105	Whitman Publishing	12
Leidman, Julian	84	Youngerman, William	97
MA Shops	127	Zarit, Jeffrey	99
Medallic Art & Mint	9	Zeller, Steve	97
MingFeng Packaging	106		



Quiz

solution

Colonial Connections

from page 125



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COUNTY FARE

So many quarters, so little time.

With the success of the 50 State and America the Beautiful Quarters® series, final approval has been given for quarter reverse designs celebrating the 3,007 counties in the United States. The following are some of the landmarks that inspired the coins' motifs.

Detritus County, Pennsylvania. *The world's largest scrapyard.* The quarter will feature a car being hoisted by a huge magnetic crane that is, in turn, being lifted by an even larger crane and dumped into a gigantic crusher.

White Twine County, Oklahoma. *The largest ball of string in the United States.* Forty-five counties competed to house this impressive display, but only White Twine County has a dedicated textile mill running 24/7 to feed its humongous spun-cotton-fiber sphere. The quarter will depict a dozen helicopters monitoring the massive ball from above.

Oneaday County, South Dakota. *The Niacin Hall of Fame.* This landmark features foods that are rich in this essential vitamin, including "niacinnamon" rolls, cream of niacin soup and niacin on a stick. The specimen will feature a diagram of the molecular structure of this necessary nutrient.

Rural County, Nebraska. *Birthplace of the confinement-rig crib.* Before Rural County native Otis Dillon's ingenious invention, babies were secured in playpens and pie safes. With the advent of his "confinement rig for babies and toddlers," small children can now enjoy the same view as the residents of the local penitentiary. This quarter will picture

a baby in an orange-colored, numbered diaper banging a pacifier against the bars.

Murk County, South Carolina. *The nation's crappiest fishing hole.* More less-than-desirable fish have been caught here than

her backyard. The quarter will depict a bullet engraved with the surgeon general's tobacco warning.

Granutty County, New Mexico. *Petrified quarry.* Millions of years of geologic processes have produced these magnificent rocks



PHOTO: GETTY IMAGES/MAKHACH_M (BILLBOARD) & ANDREY KRAY

any other spot. The county's coin will show a fishing pole with "crappies" lockjawed to every square inch of it.

Oat Couture County, Texas. *The tallest Derrick in the state.* Derrick Thompson, who stands 6-feet, 7-inches tall, towers over other Derricks in Texas. Mr. Thompson, barely keeping his balance while wearing cowboy boots with 10-inch heels, will appear on the reverse.

Crackshot County, Oklahoma. *Annie Oakley's private cemetery.* One of the legendary sharpshooter's most famous stunts was blasting the embers off a lit cigarette held in her husband's mouth. The graveyard consists of plots containing Ms. Oakley's first 17 spouses, plus an overflow area in

and pebbles. This quarter will feature a particularly beautiful stone in all its spectacular glory, with the sunlight glistening off its durable surfaces. (The very earth itself will seemingly revolve around this singularly superlative example of lithological splendor.)

Dagnabbit County, New York. *Heck's Kitchen.* The locals refer to this moderately rough-and-tumble borough as "the city of the danged." The sign at the entrance of the enclave that reads "Trespassers will be somewhat sternly warned!" will appear on this county's coin.

These quarters are sure to provide a fun way to learn about "livin' la vida local."

cestkowski@money.org